

# Herald Tribune

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**TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS:** Fair, cool, occasional rain later. Temp. 52-54 (22-12). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 53-55 (12-13). **LONDON:** Partly cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 53-55 (12-13). **TOKYO:** Partly cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 53-55 (12-13). **HONG KONG:** Partly cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 53-55 (12-13). **NEW YORK:** Partly cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 53-55 (12-13). **ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3**



**TRADE ACCORD—Vladimir Kirillin, vice-president of the Soviet Council of Ministers, signing agreement in Paris yesterday for French aid to the Russian economy.**

## Renault Gets Key Role In Soviet Truck Plant

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Soviet Union's two-year-long search for Western credits and know-how to build a huge truck factory on the Kama River was partially rewarded today when an initial agreement was announced with France's state-run Renault motor company.

At the same time, Renault announced it was beginning discussions with West Germany's Daimler-Benz motor company toward cooperation in building the estimated \$1 billion plant. The Russians have also been negotiating with the German company.

Last April, the Soviet Union had asked Henry Ford 2d and Ford Motor Co. to build the plant, but Mr. Ford turned down the idea following criticism from Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, who said he was opposed because the Soviet Union is supplying trucks to North Vietnam.

## Wind Sinks Venice Boat; Toll Over 20

VENICE, Sept. 11 (AP).—A killer whirlwind swept through the Venice lagoon tonight, sinking a Venice public transport water bus with 60 aboard and devastating large sectors of the mainland.

Early reports indicated that more than 20 persons were killed, but a transport official said it was feared the death toll would exceed 40.

The motorboat had just stopped at St. Elena island off St. Mark's basin when the wind lifted it into the air and plunged it into the water.

The boat sank in about 30 seconds. Rescue teams recovered 20 bodies from the water. Others were expected to be found inside the boat.

The whirlwind swept through the mainland and the outskirts of Venice, smashing shops, houses and trees. It moved through the Venice port, capsizing dozens of small boats. Then it hit the 25-ton motorboat and moved out to sea.

The wind hit the mainland in late evening, killing six persons, and causing heavy damage to houses, crops and to a hospital. Hundreds of persons, including dozens of tourists in seaside camping grounds, were injured.

Persons walking along the shore were the first to bring help to the passengers of the boat. Many ran toward the spot where the vessel had sunk to assist those who had managed to jump off the boat.

Rescue teams from Venice and nearby towns moved to the scene of the disaster, and fishermen began diving down to the motorboat. The boat was en route from St. Mark's Square to the Lido.

## Mrs. Thurmond Asks Aid on Hanoi Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—The wife of Sen. Strom Thurmond, R. S. C., is spearheading a massive letter-writing campaign aimed at winning better treatment for U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam.

Nancy Thurmond, a 23-year-old former beauty queen, has written the wife of every member of Congress asking for help.

## Gromyko to Lead Russians at UN

MOSCOW, Sept. 11 (AP).—The Soviet Union announced today that Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko will head the Soviet delegation to the Sept. 15 opening session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The brief official announcement spiked rumors that Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin would fly to New York as head of the delegation.

## Nixon Urges Congress to Act on Reform Bills

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI).—President Nixon appealed to Congress today to rise above partisan bickering and approve the "reform" proposals he said he made in a move to avoid "an age of revolution" in America.

In one of his longest messages, the President reviewed his legislative recommendations designed to bring about "an age of reform" and outlined in the most extensive manner to date his own governmental philosophy.

While the message was entitled "a call for cooperation" and contained few barbs, the President nevertheless branded the record of Congress disappointing and said that it had approved only eight of the 59 major proposals he has made.

With Congress bent on early adjournment in the election year, there seemed to be little hope for most of the President's program.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, has listed eight pending measures he delivered to the Senate so work could be completed before adjournment. In addition, ten appropriations bills remain to be passed.

Draft Bill Left Out

Among those left out are bills for draft reform, manpower training, seven anti-crime bills, emergency transportation legislation, water pollution, revenue sharing and tax increases.

Capital Hill reaction to the President's message generally followed party lines. The House John W. McCormack, D. Mass., said that the message "has all the appearance of a political document designed with the fall elections in mind. It is apparent that it is part of a coordinated effort by the Republican leadership and Republican campaign directors to shift the blame for the administration's many failures."

House Democratic whip Hale Boggs of Louisiana said that the President had launched "the post-Labor Day sniping season."

The President said that "Congress, in a mood of nostalgia and partisanship, has too much devoted its energies to tinkering with programs of the past while ignoring the realities of the present and the opportunities of the future."

"Time now slips away," he said. "The Congress is coming to a close. It is time to act."

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

# Hostages to Be Sent to Amman; Nixon Offers Anti-Hijack Plan

## Asks Boycott Of Countries Aiding Pirates

Announces Armed Guards for U.S. Planes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—President Nixon today called for suspension of world airline services to countries refusing to punish or extradite aerial hijackers.

In addition, Mr. Nixon ordered armed security men and troops to travel on many international and domestic flights of U.S. commercial airlines. The flights involved were not specified.

He said he was asking for an emergency meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal to take up his proposal for sanctions.

"The menace of air piracy must be met—immediately and effectively," the President said in a strongly worded statement dealing with measures to stop air piracy.

Mr. Nixon said it was the policy of the United States government to hold countries in which hijacked aircraft are based responsible for taking appropriate steps to protect the lives and property of U.S. citizens.

Armed Guards

He said armed guards would be put on U.S. commercial planes as of tomorrow and there would be stepped-up surveillance of luggage and passengers at air terminals.

The President called on foreign governments to become parties to international conventions providing for the prompt return of hijacked aircraft, passengers and crew.

"I further call upon the international community to take joint action to suspend airline services to those countries which refuse to punish or extradite hijackers involved in international blackmail," he stated.

White House officials said the cost of putting armed guards on planes would be paid for by an increase in the current departure tax and in the present 3 percent excise tax on tickets for domestic flights.

Pilots in Favor

White House aide Peter Flanigan told reporters that airline pilots, who previously opposed armed guards on their planes, now support the President's proposal, as do all the U.S. air carriers.

Mr. Flanigan said details of the plan to use armed guards to protect airlines would remain top secret, and there would be no disclosure of how many men were involved or exactly what routes they would fly.

He said, however, that the men were being recruited from a number of government agencies, along with military personnel, and they would be highly trained.

The White House aide said it was a misconception that the firing of a gun to kill a hijacker while an aircraft was in flight would automatically lead to disaster.

Mr. Flanigan said that normally there would be no loss of air pressure if a bullet pierced the skin of a modern plane, adding: "There is no substantial danger from a shot."

President Nixon said that electronic equipment and other surveillance techniques already being used at a number of airports, would be installed in all air terminals handling international arrivals and departures and, where possible, at airports in other countries.



**CHILD'S PLAY—Children from the hijacked airliners duck behind a bullet-holed Jordanian police car in front of their hotel in Amman during one of the clashes there between Jordan security forces and Palestinian guerrillas Thursday morning.**

## Arab Guerrilla Radio Demands A New 'Authority' in Jordan

BEIRUT, Sept. 11 (AP).—Palestinian guerrillas today announced new demands which they said were essential for peaceful coexistence between guerrillas and King Hussein in Jordan.

Among the new demands was the "formation of a national authority representing the forces of the people to run the country and purge anti-guerrilla elements from the army, the state and police."

The announcement was made by the Baghdad-based guerrilla radio, which speaks for the commando leadership, the Central Committee of the Palestine resistance movement.

But the broadcast did not explain whether the "national authority" they demanded meant the formation of a new government.

The Central Committee also called for this "authority" to withdraw Jordan's armed forces from the cities and redeploy them along the cease-fire line with Israel.

Guerrillas claim the king pulled most of the army from the front into positions around Amman and other Jordanian towns.

Jordan accepted a U.S.-sponsored Middle East cease-fire Aug. 7.

Today's broadcast said the new demands were essential for the survival of the third and latest cease-fire agreement.

Jordan 'Concern' on Hostages

AMMAN, Sept. 11 (UPI).—The Jordanian cabinet met in emergency session today to discuss the plight of hostages being held aboard three hijacked jets in the desert.

The military spokesman said Israel charged for the first time today that Soviet-manufactured SAM-2 missiles had been moved up closer to the Suez Canal in violation of the cease-fire military standstill.

The military spokesman said Israel's 13th complaint of "grave violations" by Egypt of the cease-fire agreement alleged that "SAM-2 missile batteries have been advanced to the area extending from the canal up to 50 kilometers (31 miles) west of it."

The Israeli spokesman said that the SAM-2s, sophisticated anti-aircraft missiles designed to meet low-level attack, continue to be manned and operated solely by Russian personnel, as Israeli officers had said in the past.

(Israel implicitly accused the Soviet Union of being directly involved in violating the Middle East cease-fire in what was seen as one of the most serious developments since the truce began.

The Israeli complaint did not mention Russia by name, but by referring to the introduction of sophisticated SAM-2 missiles, the implication was clear.

[The development added a new dimension to Israel's previous complaints and was expected to figure at the forefront of Premier Golda Meir's talks with President Nixon in Washington next week.]

[Israeli officials viewed the latest complaint with particular gravity since it appeared to show that Moscow as well as Cairo was intent on actively exploiting the cease-fire to alter the balance of power for a possible resumption of hostilities. The Israeli charge comes as Moscow is denying there has been any cease-fire violation at all.]

The Israelis did not pinpoint where the SAM-2s were but only that they were allegedly within the standstill zone.

The latest Israeli complaint also accused Egypt of continuing construction and other preparations for Soviet-supplied but Egyptian-manufactured SAM-2 missiles at sites within 18 miles of the canal.

UN Observers Told

The complaint, filed with the UN cease-fire observers' headquarters in Jerusalem today, was based on data collected yesterday, the Israeli spokesman said. Presumably this meant Israeli reconnaissance jets photographed the missile sites.

It was the first time since the cease-fire went into effect at midnight Aug. 7 that Israel has in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Some victims of the 11 days of fighting were buried today, and ambulances still cruised the streets. But other traffic also appeared on the streets for the first time since the fighting began and workers started to repair telephone and electricity lines which were severed during the fighting.

The Middle East News Agency reported that 140 persons were killed during the fighting and "hundreds" of others wounded.

Citizens turned out to buy food and other goods at shops, some of which opened for the first time. Some workers began taking down barricades and sweeping the streets of rubble and spent bullets.

But many local Arabs had their doubts whether the truce would hold and remained indoors. Some shops remained shuttered and an uneasy atmosphere prevailed.

## Israeli Charge Implies Russia Violates Truce With Missiles

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI).—As now perceived by an abroad and frustrated government here, the negotiations for the release of about 300 kidnapped passengers from the desert lair of Palestinian guerrillas hinge on the willingness of Israel to pay some kind of ransom to its enemies.

Though reluctant to say so to the Israelis, even in private, U.S. officials are hoping that the plight of the hostages held from three aircraft sequestered in Jordan will in time impel the Israelis to agree to bargain with the hijackers.

Though precise information has been difficult to obtain from a group that lacks even recognized spokesmen, the hijackers are understood to be asking for the release of seven guerrillas now held by Britain, Switzerland and West Germany plus assurances that Israel, too, will barter for the release of the passengers. The hijackers have indicated that only after these assurances are received will they state the specific terms required of Israel—presumably the release of some Arab captives.

One reason for President Nixon's reported reluctance to pressure the Israelis into such an agreement is the belief here that it might evoke a quick and impassioned "no" from Jerusalem, thus further compounding the simultaneous crises of the Middle East.

A second, perhaps even more important reason for reluctance here, is the realization that the United States must retain Israel's trust.

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## PFLP Will Propose New Ransom Terms

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) has decided to accept two decisions of the parent organization—the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)—to bring all hostages to Amman and to make a new ransom offer, a Front spokesman announced Friday night.

The spokesman for the PFLP announced the decision after 12 hours of pressure from the PLO Central Committee.

The PFLP decision lessened the chances of an inter-guerrilla armed clash over the hostages—some of whom have been prisoners for six nights.

It was not immediately clear when the move to Amman would take place in view of the length of the journey—about two hours—and the difficulty of organizing the transfer of the weary passengers.

Meanwhile, a first batch of 68 passengers released from the planes and sent to Amman last Monday arrived in Cyprus Friday night.

A second batch had also been expected Friday night—but their flight was canceled without explanation.

Twenty-three more passengers from a British Overseas Airways Corporation VC-10 hijacked Wednesday, arrived at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Friday night.

They had been freed Thursday but were kept at the town of Zarqa, 15 miles northeast of Amman.

Earlier Friday an apparent split in the Arab commando movement spurred concern for the fate of more than 250 hostages aboard three hijacked jetliners in the Jordanian desert.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), command body of the guerrilla movement, said in Amman that all passengers aboard the three planes would be transferred to the Jordanian capital. All will be released—except for Israelis of military age—when seven commands held by three European nations are freed, the PLO added.

But the PFLP, the Marxist wing that piloted the planes, put detonators back on dynamite bombs aboard the jetliners and kept the hostages inside.

Meanwhile, Syria came out strongly against the hijackings, calling them "irresponsible and unrevolutionary acts."

The Syrian attack came in a fiery editorial carried by the Beirut newspaper Al-Raya, which speaks for the ruling Socialist Ba'ath party in Syria.

"Has it been decided to transform the battle for Palestine into one against civil aviation?" the paper remarked Friday.

No Flat Statement From Syria

Syria made no flat statement that it was intervening with the hijackers for the hostages' release, but reliable sources say the Syrians were doing so through their allies in the Palestinian central committee.

It has been reported that Syria is motivated primarily by fear of foreign military intervention. An appeal to the PFLP Thursday warned against such a possibility.

The five nations whose citizens are held hostage pledged Friday not to intervene by military means, an International Red Cross spokesman said.

"The IRC delegation in Amman has just received information from the political department of the Swiss government announcing that neither of the five governments involved in this hijacking would interfere by military action in Jordan regarding the situation of the people on the planes in the desert," a spokesman told a news conference at the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman on Friday.

The Middle East is alive with rumors—discounted by the United States Embassy in Beirut—that the U.S. 6th Fleet was steaming eastward through the Mediterranean to back up an operation to snatch the hostages out of the guerrillas' hands.

The PLO central committee charged that the Western powers were planning military intervention in Jordan "in order to impose a peaceful solution (of the Palestine problem) in the interests of the Zionist enemy and imperialism."

The committee asserted that the guerrilla movement would resist with all violence any imperialist attempts at invasion. It appealed to all "liberation" groups to be on their guard against imperialist movements in the Middle East.

(Israel has informed the International Red Cross that it is ready "in principle" to release some Arab guerrilla prisoners in return for all the airline hostages held by Arab hijackers and certain other Israeli prisoners of war, reliable sources said Friday, according to Peter Grosse of The New York Times.)

(The decision, confirmed by the entire cabinet, referred to no

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

From Wire Dispatches

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The Middle East is alive with rumors—discounted by the United States Embassy in Beirut—that the U.S. 6th Fleet was steaming eastward through the Mediterranean to back up an operation to snatch the hostages out of the guerrillas' hands.

The PLO central committee charged that the Western powers were planning military intervention in Jordan "in order to impose a peaceful solution (of the Palestine problem) in the interests of the Zionist enemy and imperialism."

The committee asserted that the guerrilla movement would resist with all violence any imperialist attempts at invasion. It appealed to all "liberation" groups to be on their guard against imperialist movements in the Middle East.

(Israel has informed the International Red Cross that it is ready "in principle" to release some Arab guerrilla prisoners in return for all the airline hostages held by Arab hijackers and certain other Israeli prisoners of war, reliable sources said Friday, according to Peter Grosse of The New York Times.)

(The decision, confirmed by the entire cabinet, referred to no

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

COFFEE, TEA OR MILK?—A barefoot hostess on hijacked BOAC jet serves a cup of something to passengers still aboard the plane when photo was made Thursday.

Associated Press



Amid Rumors of Armed Rescue

White House Aide Reaffirms U.S. Forces Won't Be Used

By Juan M. Vasquez

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The Nixon administration sought today to allay fears of military intervention by the United States into the precarious Middle East situation.

Ron Ziegler, the White House press spokesman, called attention to a joint statement made earlier by five countries trying to seek the release of hostages held in Jordan by Arab guerrillas.

The statement, issued in Switzerland, authorizes André Rochat, the Red Cross representative, to inform the guerrillas that no military intervention is planned.

The five countries supporting the statement are the United States, Britain, West Germany, Switzerland and Israel.

In reaffirming the administration position, Mr. Ziegler tried to calm vague but persistent rumors that the United States might intervene militarily to rescue the hostages held by the guerrillas.

Nevertheless, other government sources indicated that the use of some military forces in a possible evacuation movement could not be ruled out.

Such an evacuation could take place in a country like Jordan, the scene of much intercommunal fighting, where there are still a large number of Americans. An evacuation might also be contemplated in case of a new flare-up between Israel and Arab government or guerrilla forces, the sources said.

At today's White House briefing Mr. Ziegler, noting that inquiries had been made about U.S. 6th Fleet movements in the Mediter-

anean, characterized those movements as "routine precautions in such a situation for evacuation purposes."

The inquiries had been prompted by reports that a number of ships in the 6th Fleet had left their normal ports in the area for undisclosed destinations.

Pentagon sources have indicated that one of the two U.S. carriers in the 6th Fleet was positioned just a few nautical miles off the Jordanian coast in June when fierce fighting broke out in that country between guerrillas and government troops.

In that crisis, American hostages were held in a hotel by forces loyal to the guerrillas. They were released after a brief detention.

Planes on Move

Yesterday, the United States sent six C-130 airplanes, which can each carry up to 90 passengers, to a U.S. Air Force base at Incirlik, Turkey. Today, Mr. Ziegler also characterized this "pre-positioning" as a "routine precaution" tied to possible evacuation moves.

Another move that aroused interest in the Middle East today involved the reported arrival of 25 Air Force Phantom jet fighters at Incirlik.

But sources at the Pentagon, without confirming the air movement, noted that about 18 Phantom jets are usually stationed at Incirlik. They said the planes are customarily rotated between the base in Turkey and a "mother base" in Spain.

Soviet Ship Nearly Aboard THE U.S.S. SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The new commander of the U.S. 6th Fleet, Vice-Adm. Isaac C. Kidd Jr., left his flagship by helicopter for an undisclosed destination this morning.

The flagship, the light guided-missile cruiser Springfield, remained at anchor in the blue bay of Gaeta, an old fortress and port town between Rome and Naples, in an atmosphere of outward calm.

Half a mile away, the Soviet tanker Kustanaila was riding in a gentle swell.

The Soviet vessel arrived unexpectedly yesterday, ostensibly to load petroleum residuals from an Italian refinery near Gaeta. However, U.S. Navy men are speculating that the tanker might be loaded with electronic gear to intercept messages between the Springfield and other units of the 6th Fleet regarding a possible intervention in the crisis over the three hijacked planes and their passengers now in the Jordanian desert.

From Amman, a Cabled Alibi The Boss Has Got to Believe

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT).—A New York man sent a message to his boss from Amman. It read: "Sorry. Unable to be at work Monday morning. Delayed by hijacking."

A woman sent this message: "Well, in hotel, Charlie's on the plane."

From New York, a message went to a 10-year-old Manhattan boy who is also at the Intercontinental: "Mother knows you are safe and loves you."

Arranged by Swissair

These were among scores of messages that have traveled between Amman and the United States during the last five days by a circuitous routing of taxi, transoceanic cable and telephone arranged by Swissair, one of the airlines whose jets are held near Amman by Arab commandos.

Swissair, which has an office in Amman, sends a representative to the hotel, where about 100 of the passengers who were on the hijacked plane are staying.

The representative delivers messages to the passengers and collects any outgoing messages.

The messages have been taken by taxi to the Swissair office, sent by teletypewriter to Zurich and then relayed by cable to New York, where a Swissair representative telephones or telegrams the messages to the addressee.

There have been no communications between the passengers still on the planes and their families, the airlines said.

A spokesman for Trans World Airlines said the company had no

VC-10 Threat: 'We'll Blow Up Plane'

Free Passenger Tells of Warning

LONDON, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—A released woman hostage from a hijacked British jetliner today told of an Arab guerrilla threat to blow up the plane.

British dental nurse Lesley Pressley, 21, and her fiancé, Sharukh al-Sharif, were among those held captive for 14 hours in the scorching Jordanian desert after Palestinian guerrillas had seized their plane on Wednesday.

The plane was a VC-10 of British Overseas Airways Corp., which is still being held in Jordan with two other planes and other passengers and crew.

Yesterday Miss Pressley, her fiancé and 20 other passengers, mostly Arabs, were released and allowed to travel to Beirut.

'The Man With the Gun'

Describing the hijack drama, Miss Pressley said:

"We were nearly in Beirut and then I saw the man with the gun. They were aggressive during the hijacking. They told us they were going to blow up the plane."

"They told us to keep quiet and nothing would happen. Everyone kept in a hush. They were in good spirits when I left them. I said of the passengers left behind."

Mr. al-Sharif described how, after spending the 14 hours as captives, 22 people were told they could leave.

He said the guerrillas told him he was being released with Miss Pressley because he was an Arab. Miss Pressley said she was taken to Amman in a bus and then driven in a taxi to Beirut.

They were stopped on the road several times by terrorists, but released because they came from the hijacked jet.

Syrian-born architect Mohamed Zaki Homsi, of Harrogate, England, was the first to reach Beirut and freedom yesterday and the first to arrive at London airport today.

'Quite Conversant'

He said he did not believe the guerrillas intended to kill anyone, because of the way the captives were treated—being provided with food and doctors.

He added: "If they make a bargain, I think they would stick to it. Most of them speak English and were quite conversant."

Mr. Homsi said the hostages were well-treated and the guerrillas were "very courteous and friendly."

He said the nights in the desert were cold—but the 103 passengers on the VC-10, many of them children, were comfortable—although the atmosphere was stuffy.

Mr. Modoux said that upon receipt of the message from the detainees in Amman, the Red Cross mediators were given these instructions by cable:

"Continue negotiations at the highest level. In view of dramatic situation prisoners on board and in view of prolongation of their wait, humane conditions being imposed. This absolutely contrary to human

rights under Geneva and Hague Conventions.

"Maintenance of status quo equivalent to mental and physical torture and this must be drawn to attention of all."

In Washington, the State Department said the International Red Cross reported the guerrillas had lifted the 0200 GMT Sunday deadline for the release of the seven commandos.

"The hijackers have threatened to blow up the three jetliners when that deadline expired."

However, it was reported from Amman that, according to the guerrillas, the deadline still stood.

"The PLO plan announced in Amman said:

"All passengers aboard the three planes will be transferred to Amman. It did not specify when."

"All passengers will be released with the exception of Israelis of military age as soon as the organization receives announcements from the governments concerned—Britain, Switzerland and West Germany—that seven Palestinian guerrillas held by them are being released."

"The planes and their crews will be released as soon as the seven guerrillas arrive in Jordan or any Arab country. The body of the commando killed in Sunday's unsuccessful attempt to hijack an Israeli El Al jetliner is to be returned by Britain."

"The Israeli passengers will be held in Amman until arrangements are made through the International Red Cross concerning the release of a number of Arab guerrillas held in Israel. No number was specified. Israel has an estimated 3,000 Arab commando prisoners."

In Geneva, International Red Cross spokesman Modoux said: "The three planes can now be blown up at the push of a button."

The Jordanian government's latest statement on the hijacking shows the first two jetliners landed on the desert airstrip nearly a week ago.

After an extraordinary cabinet meeting, Premier Abdul Monem al-Rifai told reporters that humanitarian reasons and international considerations require that the government should give more attention to the release of the hostages.

He said the government would continue its contacts with the popular front and the central committee to achieve this.

El-Fatih, the biggest Palestine guerrilla group, sent buses out to the desert airstrip under armed escort Friday night to bring the hostages to Amman.

But the ten buses remained parked on the airstrip.

In Amman, late in the day, André Rochat, chief of the Red Cross mission, denied that Palestinians were "torturing" the hostages.

At an unprecedented news conference, Mr. Rochat quoted two passages from his reports to his head office in Geneva, in which he said the guerrillas guarding the planes had "a very friendly and humane attitude" toward their hostages.

"This could not have been written if the passengers had been badly treated or tortured by those charged with guarding them," Mr. Rochat said.

He was denying published reports claiming he had told his headquarters in Geneva that the guerrillas were inflicting "mental and psychological torture" on their prisoners.

He said he was issuing the torture denial within the framework "of the human drama which is unfolding in the desert and the suffering that this represents to every person on the plane."

He added he had been working very hard and hoped his statement would "permit us to continue our task in a climate of confidence."



FREED HIJACK VICTIMS—Miss Lesley Pressley and her fiancé, Sharukh al-Sharif, in Rome yesterday on way to London after being released along with 20 Arab passengers on the hijacked BOAC plane held in Jordan.

Hostages Held in Desert Being Moved to Amman

(Continued from Page 1)

specific numbers because no request for any number of prisoners has yet been received, Israeli sources said.

[They added that a decision in principle was all that the Red Cross was seeking on behalf of the other governments with airline passengers held hostage, Mr. Gross reported.]

Red Cross spokesman Alain Modoux said in Geneva that the guerrillas have forced the team of three Red Cross doctors and four nurses to leave the area of the Dawson's Field airstrip in the desert and prevented emergency supplies going by road from Amman to the sector.

The Red Cross, in an official statement, accused the commandos of inflicting "mental and physical torture" on the passengers, who include many women and children and a baby born only Thursday aboard the two jetliners.

It said the "draconian measures" taken by the chief of the commandos guarding the planes were based on his allegation that he had heard radio reports during the night that there may be foreign military intervention in Jordan.

Mr. Modoux said at a press conference that Red Cross headquarters in Geneva had received a message from its delegation in Amman late Friday morning which said the Red Cross convoy taking supplies to the three aircraft was "stopped en route and prevented from going to its destination."

"The medical team permanently with the passengers has been taken away and the dynamite system has been put back into the planes together with the passengers," he said.

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U.S. Reported Hoping Israel Will Bargain

On Hijacker Demands For Freeing Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

and goodwill if there is to be any hope for the longer-term negotiations for calm in the region. The Israelis, who already suspect Washington of an inclination to buy peace for itself at the expense of their vital interests, are not likely to respond favorably to further arm-twisting at this stage.

Such, at least, is the mood and calculation of the Nixon administration at this stage of a situation that has become more distressing to officials each day. After the collapse of the tenderly-arranged peace talks between Israel and Egypt came the hijackings, and the fate of the passengers and crew has now been complicated by street fighting in Amman, further betraying the instability of King Hussein.

The State Department announced yesterday that John Stewart, an information officer at the U.S. Embassy in Amman, had been missing for 24 hours. He is believed to be the second American at the Embassy kidnapped by the guerrillas.

The department also announced that Secretary of State William P. Rogers had delayed by a week until next week, his visit to the United Nations for the customary annual round of talks with other foreign ministers.

SAMs Still Deployed

The latest intelligence reports indicated that the deployment of Soviet-made anti-aircraft missiles in the case-fire zone were continuing this week and Washington sees some "justification" of what it regards as a true violation before it will try to persuade the Israelis to rein in the negotiations.

Mr. Nixon's plan to concentrate on domestic issues this week has been upset. He has had frequent and private talks with Mr. Rogers and other officials, including aviation and security authorities.

Some observers say he thus has had to surrender his desire to avoid involvement in what could become a human tragedy or at the least a diplomatic embarrassment even greater than the seizure of the Pueblo crew by North Korea. Mr. Nixon made that a principal campaign issue in 1968.

Beyond the White House, the feeling of anxiety and frustration here are readily discerned around government circles. Officials talk about their sense of helplessness as they watch the remote drama unfold, yet without control over events and passions. They have unconfirmed reports that at least one of the three captured planes in the Jordan desert has been wired for detonation and they fear that one wrong word or step, here or elsewhere, could provoke a disaster.

Other Moves Feared

"They are anxious, too, about the long run, because the thus far successful hijackings are expected to stimulate other dramatic moves to proclaim the cause of the Palestinian guerrilla movement. Contending that they are people without a country who were wronged and displaced by Jewish immigrants, the Palestinians have set out to undermine Middle East peace efforts and governments like that of King Hussein, that appear to be willing to live alongside Israel."

To prevent future kidnappings, there has been some discussion here of banning American flights to countries that either harbor or encourage hijackers, but the airline industry appears to be opposed to such sanctions and some high officials doubt that they could be effective anti-hijack measures.

A still deeper anxiety is evident here about the effect of the hijackings, and the fighting in Jordan between King Hussein's army and guerrilla units, on the disrupted efforts to negotiate a more lasting truce between Israel and Egypt. The fall or flight of King Hussein, it is feared, could have an intimidating effect on all moderate Arabs.

'Push of a Button'

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HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

6 RUE DAUNOU, PARIS - 01 73 46 JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER "BANK ROO DOE NOO" OR "DOOZ ROO MEVLA" LEONIS 13 Rue Males, LYONS.

Bouquet for Hostage

GENEVA, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Red Cross president Marcel Naville today asked his delegates in Jordan to send a bouquet of flowers in his name to the American woman who gave birth to a child in the hijacked TWA plane yesterday.

The Dutch passengers aboard the BOAC jet said in their message: "The PFLP are serious. The planes are loaded with explosives. Please release their prisoners."

Interpol Said To Have Sent Alert on Arabs

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11 (NYT).—Interpol, the international police organization, is reported to have broadcast a warning to all European security services before the hijacking last Sunday of four airliners by Arab terrorists.

The Brussels newspaper Le Soir reported in last Saturday's edition that some amateur radio operators had accidentally intercepted what was described as an Interpol message saying that "a Palestinian terrorist commando force was reported to have left Beirut for Europe with electronic equipment."

"The Interpol warning is taken very seriously by those responsible for security at international airports in Europe," the newspaper said.

The newspaper said Interpol spokesmen in Geneva and Zurich, asked for comment on the broadcast warning, declined comment.

In its report of last Saturday, Le Soir said Swissair had confirmed that security measures had been reinforced "in some days" inside the Swiss airfield and airports. One of the aircraft parked the next day was a Swissair DC-8 that left from Zurich.

Prison Asked In Czech Piracy

MUNICH, Sept. 11 (AP).—Czechoslovak authorities are demanding prison terms of up to three years for eight young Czechoslovak refugees who diverted a Czechoslovak airliner to West Germany last June.

"They have clearly committed a crime," said Chief Prosecutor Rudolf Koub. "And in light of the present air piracy, this court's decision will be watched closely both at home and abroad."

The eight—including three married couples—are accused of "causing deprivation of freedom and using coercion" in diverting a Czechoslovak Airlines plane from a domestic flight to Nuremberg June 8.

Tel Aviv Flights Are Refused By Hijack-Wary BEA Pilots

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Sept. 11 (NYT).—Because of fear of possible hijackings, pilots of British Overseas Airways Corp. also banned hand luggage in cabins, except for women's handbags.

The airline has six flights each week to the Israeli city—three direct from London, three from Athens.

A BEA spokesman said that pilots "did not operate" flights to Israel yesterday and today. They got as far as Athens and refused to go any further, he said.

BEA, one of Britain's two nationally owned airlines, emphasized that the decision to cancel the flights to Israel had been made by the pilots and was not an official move by the airline. However, the airline had moved earlier in the week to cancel flights to Beirut.

Antitank Cannon Flight

Athens, the Italian airline, also suspended its scheduled flight from Athens to Tel Aviv but told passengers that there were flights to Israel by way of Rome.

Messiah, Britain, and other countries maintained strict security on both international and domestic flights.

In Athens, all outgoing baggage was opened and passengers were generally barred from carrying hand luggage.

BEA, like British Overseas Airways Corp., also banned hand luggage in cabins, except for women's handbags.

During the day, BOAC announced that passengers who had booked 72 hours in advance were not being accepted on its flights from Britain, Europe, North Africa, Asia and the Middle East to any destination. BEA announced a similar rule for all flights to Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Israel and Libya.

Inconvenience Regretted

"We regret the inconvenience this will cause to passengers, but we feel they will understand that the embargo is in their interests," a BOAC spokesman said.

Both British airlines declined to discuss in-flight security measures on their planes, but it appeared likely that unarmed security men were flying on some BOAC flights.

The use of armed security men aboard British aircraft has already been brushed aside by Michael Noble, president of the British Airline Pilots' Association, as "a possible use of armed men aboard flights as 'counter-productive and unlikely to increase the security and safety of passengers.'"

The 12th complaint dealt with alleged Egyptian mistreatment of Israeli prisoners.

The charges that SAM-3 missile batteries had also been advanced into the 31-mile zone where the Egyptian government has banned any deployment, is especially serious because Israeli officers in the past have said the SAM-3 missiles were manned by Russian personnel, diplomatic observers said.

The SAM-2s are manned by Egyptians with the Russians acting as advisers, according to the Israelis.

Military sources in Tel Aviv said the Egyptians now had 20 SAM-3 sites within the 31-mile zone as opposed to 12 before the cease-fire. Reuters reported. About ten of the sites were fully operational with batteries already installed and missiles could be installed in the rest in a matter of hours, the sources added. Some of the sites were now only six miles from the Suez Canal, giving the Egyptians a radius of operation of some 19 miles into the air space over Israel-held Sinai.

Jarring Sees Jordan Envoy

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 11 (AP).—Jordan's delegate to the Security Council, Jarrar, confirmed today with UN special envoy Count Jarrar, then declared the Arab people must not relent in their efforts to liberate their land from Israeli occupation.

Ambassador Muhammad H. el-Farra, the permanent Jordanian UN delegate, was in Amman when the talks opened Aug. 25 and Jordan was represented there by its ambassador to Washington, Mr. el-Farra, has just returned to New York.

He said in reference to Israel's suspending its participation in the peace talks: "This came as no surprise to me since I never doubted the intention of Israel to obstruct and wreck every effort aiming at a just and peaceful solution of the Palestine problem."

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## Despite Doubts, Senate Chiefs Plan on Oct. 16 Adjournment

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (WP).—Senate Democratic and Republican leaders agreed yesterday to press for final congressional adjournment by mid-October, and laid out a schedule calling for double sessions of the Senate, and completion of action on major bills by specified dates to meet that goal.

But in view of the large number

## Nixon Bids Congress Act On Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

close. Its work is not done. The issues I have asked to be considered have not been considered. And yet matters press. We cannot wait for politics. We must seek a record of achievement, all can share.

A White House aide, briefing the press on the message, was asked whether the President was preparing for the campaign and would call Congress "a bust."

"Well, I might," he replied. "Certainly the purpose of this message is to call to the attention of the Congress again the facts as they are with regard to this pending legislation. I take it there is a conscious decision on the part of management not to move these to a vote, then they are willing to stand on that decision."

Reorders Priorities  
The President said he had re-ordered America's priorities and now for the first time in two decades the government is spending more on human resources programs than on defense.

But he said reform was required in many areas of American life, including that of Congress itself, as well as in the areas of the welfare system, revenue-sharing, manpower, and social security, crime control, the grant-in-aid system, environmental protection, the manner of electing a president, the district government and in the poverty program.

He also appealed for assistance in maintaining a "responsible fiscal policy." He recalled how he had been forced to veto some appropriations bills to hold down the cost of government.

Putting major emphasis on welfare reform, the President said it would be "beyond words" for Congress to adjourn before approving his family assistance plan.

"I am confident that this will not happen," he said, "but to prevent it the Senate will, of course, have to move with some dispatch."

Different Issues  
A White House aide said that the President's program is based on the conviction that the issues of a post-industrial society are different from the problems that divided the nation in the past over liberal and conservative lines.

The political issues, the aide said, are no longer determined by the fact of scarcity and how to divide the pie. The problems are now of a society with abundance, and the politics of a post-industrial society are the politics of choice, he said.

The President emphasized in the message, the aide explained, that if this society is going to survive it must reform its institutions to meet the present reality.

The President said that the emergence of a post-industrial society is the dominant social reality of the present moment. Our task is to understand, and to respond to these changed circumstances.

Mr. Nixon said that the problems of the new era "surround the question of choice: what kind of life would we live, what kind of society would we have? Growth becomes less of a goal and more of an issue. What kind of growth? For what purposes? With what consequences?"

Seems Optimistic  
Despite his failure to win congressional approval for his programs, the President seemed optimistic that the country had weathered a storm.

"For a period in the not distant past it might have seemed that American society was faltering," Mr. Nixon said. "It may have been. But we have steadied now. We are regaining a sense of balance, of direction and of forward thrust."

Declaring that he had submitted a legislative program in line with current needs, he said that "more is at stake than the issues with which that legislation deals... More is at stake than the reputation of one political party or another for legislative wisdom or political courage. What is at stake is the good reputation of American government at a time when the charge that our system cannot work is being hurled with fury and anger by men whose greatest fear is that it will."

Australia Bars Gregory  
MELBOURNE, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—The Australian government today banned Negro entertainer Dick Gregory from landing in Australia on his way to New Zealand. Bar-

Mr. Gregory was denied a visa to spend two weeks touring Australia, lecturing university students and speaking at the Vietnam moratorium in Sydney on Sept. 18.

CARS  
TOURS  
TICKETS  
PARIS: 8 Rue de la Paix, Tel. 01-23-33-01  
LONDON: 35 Grosvenor St., Tel. 01-493-43-44  
ROME: 24 V. Vittoriosa, Tel. 06-678-01

of measures still to be considered, and the refusal of some senators to agree to advance to time limits for debate on controversial measures, the Oct. 16 adjournment program is considered highly fragile.

Sen. Gordon Allott, R., Colo., chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, told reporters that while the committee agreed that "it is advisable to shoot for the mid-October date," it would be "awfully tough to meet this schedule."

And the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said that in spite of a determination of both parties to finish up as soon as possible, it was still "very questionable" whether they would meet their objective. In that case, Congress would go home temporarily on Oct. 15 but return after the Nov. 3 election to finish urgent business.

Closure Hinted  
Sen. Mansfield made it clear yesterday that he was prepared to seek closure—an enforced cutoff of debate—next week unless he could get a clear agreement for a specified voting time on the constitutional amendment providing for direct popular election of the President.

The legislative schedule drawn up by Sen. Mansfield and tentatively approved by the GOP calls for completion of debate on the amendment by next Thursday. But there have been strong indications that opponents might try to filibuster it to death. At present, the amendment, which needs 66 votes for adoption, probably is about a half dozen votes shy of that figure. If closure, which also requires a two-thirds vote, should fall by a wide margin there might be a decision to put the bill aside.

The minority leader, Sen. Hugh Scott, D., Pa., stated sharply yesterday that the President had "directed" the direct-election proposal. "I am perfectly clear that the White House favors the legislation," Sen. Scott said, "adding that he had discussed the matter at the White House several times and had seen 'as late as' yesterday (Wednesday) a memo containing a very firm statement that the President favors direct election."

Passage Predicted  
"I'm his spokesman and I'm saying he backs it," Sen. Scott said, asserting that he believed the proposal has 66 votes and would be passed if it comes to a vote.

The schedule laid out by Sen. Mansfield provides for completion of voting on the direct-election amendment by next Friday and, with the use of double sessions, the Manpower Training Bill on that date as well.

The Farm Bill is to be finished by Tuesday, the One-Bank Holding Bill by Wednesday and a group of appropriations measures during the last two weeks in September.

The constitutional amendment on equal rights for women is due for debate during the last week of September, with completion by Oct. 1.

One of the President's major proposals, the embattled family assistance reform of the welfare system, is to come to the floor, according to Sen. Mansfield's schedule, on Oct. 2, together with the social security increases. Passage of these two measures is to be completed by Oct. 3.

Chairman Consulted  
Sen. Mansfield made up the schedule after consulting with all the Democratic committee chairmen. The Oct. 2 deadline for sending the social security and family assistance measures to the Senate floor had the assent of the Senate Finance Committee's chairman, Sen. Russell B. Long, D., La.

Sen. Scott hinted yesterday that it might be impossible to pass the whole family assistance measure in view of strong opposition. A proposal to authorize an advance "test run" might get through, he added.

Uruguay Guerrillas  
Rob U.S. Oil Company

MONTVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Nine armed Tupamaros urban guerrillas raided a U.S.-owned industrial plant here today and made off with \$5,000 in cash and checks.

The raiders entered the plant, belonging to the Standard Oil Co. of Uruguay, disguised as workers. The Tupamaros still hold a U.S. diplomat and a Brazilian diplomat, who were kidnapped six and five weeks ago.



INTERNATIONAL TRADE—These two secretaries traded jobs and bosses for seven weeks this summer. Mrs. Martha Smith (left) is a secretary in the Dallas office of Sen. John Tower, R., Texas. Miss Elizabeth Monnington normally works in the London office of Conservative MP Peter Emery. Both think the swap was beneficial.

## Senate Panel Eases Burden On Car Firms

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (WP).—The Senate Public Works Committee voted 10 to 2 yesterday to give the automobile industry a sharply limited, one-year, escape hatch on key provisions of the air pollution bill.

This provision gives the industry the right to seek a one-year extension of the 1975 deadline for installation of automobile engines that are almost entirely pollution-free.

To obtain the one-year grace period, the industry would have to win a determination by the secretary of health, education and welfare that it cannot meet the 1975 deadline fixed in the air-pollution measure.

The secretary's ruling would be subject to judicial review. In no event could the deadline be extended beyond 1976. To move the deadline back any further would require new legislation by Congress.

Possibility Denied  
The Automobile Manufacturers Association, Ford Motor Co., and other industry spokesmen have said repeatedly that they cannot meet the 1975 deadline. Thomas C. Mann, association president, said yesterday that he preferred not to comment on the provision.

He repeated that the auto industry position has been that no legislative deadline should be set at all and that the secretary should have power to impose whatever pollution requirements were needed, as is normally the case in law of the industry's past position. It appeared highly unlikely that it would embrace the provision voted yesterday.

The amendment allowing a one-year extension was offered by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., on behalf of himself and Sen. Howard H. Baker, R., Tenn.; Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine; Sen. Tom F. Eagleton, D., Mo.; and Sen. J. Caleb Boggs, R., Del., voted against the provision.

Sen. Muskie, who initially wrote the 1975 deadline into the bill, urged that the industry be forced to come back to Congress for an extension if it could not meet the 1975 deadline.

The concession of a single one-year extension is "considered" a reasonable but not excessive escape hatch by committee members who backed it. It would attempt to give the industry some relief from a flat 1975 deadline without allowing repeated delays and court trips.

Argument Thwarted  
It would also thwart the industry's argument that it had been subjected to an unreasonable absolute requirement, which it could not possibly meet technically.

Under the new provision, the secretary will be allowed by administrative action to extend the deadline for one year if he deems it necessary technically. His decision would be subject to challenge, whatever it was.

"If he decides not to grant the one year the industry can go to court. If he decides to grant it, Ralph Nader can go to court," one source explained.

Earlier proposals to allow repeated one-year suspensions were not considered in the vote.

## President Warns Capitol Hill On Dangers of Protectionism

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—President Nixon today expressed concern about the growing issue of protectionism.

In a message to Congress, Mr. Nixon pointed out that he had proposed the 1969 Trade Act to significantly strengthen U.S. trade agreements.

This recognized that ultimately world trade and production must form the base for the prosperity of developing nations.

At the same time, he added, the bill would have established a viable program of tariff adjustments for industries and for firms and workers affected by imports.

It also would promote the reduction or elimination of non-tariff barriers to trade, eliminating the American selling price system, which protects certain segments of the chemical industry.

"While this legislation awaits enactment, I again express my concern about the growing issue of protectionism in the arguments being made in the Congress," he said.

Although Mr. Nixon has said that

he favors import quotas on textiles, he is known to be against other sections of a far-reaching trade bill that has been approved by a committee and is thought to have considerable support in Congress.

The bill gives the President authority to impose a wide range of quotas on imports which threaten domestic industries. Administration officials have said that passage of the bill in its present form could precipitate an international trade war.

Woman Panther Put on Probation  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 11 (UPI).—A woman Black Panther who testified for the state in the Alex Rackley murder case was given a suspended two-to-five-year prison term yesterday and placed on probation for two years.

Superior Court Judge Harold M. Milvey suspended the sentence of Loretta Lockes, 23, because of her cooperation with the state and because she already has spent 15 months in jail.

Miss Lockes, who testified at preliminary hearings and during the recently completed 11-week trial of Lonnie McLoas, had been charged with conspiracy to kidnap, murder, and binding with intent to commit a crime had been made against her but were not prosecuted. Miss Lockes testified she was present when Rackley, a 24-year-old Panther from New York, was held in a New Haven apartment and tortured.

Panther Office for Algiers  
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11 (UPI).—The Black Panther party said yesterday it would open an "embassy and information center" in Algiers.

Humphrey Calls for Creation Of U.S. Civil Peace Councils  
By Austin C. Wertheim

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 11 (WP).—Calling for "Councils of Civil Peace" in every state, Robert H. Humphrey yesterday declared that bombings and other urban violence were "vicious terrorist attacks," some of them the work of "active conspiratorial groups." He did not name the groups.

"Every agency of law enforcement must be used to stop these despicable and brutal acts," said Mr. Humphrey, who is running in Wednesday's Democratic senatorial primary in Minnesota.

"We must stop terrorism—terrorism in our highways and terrorism on the streets of our cities and in our rural communities," he said.

Every federal law enforcement agency must help and there must be "substantial" federal grants for local law enforcement. Mr. Humphrey said. He proposed statewide police coordination under Councils of Civil Peace to be named by governors.

Early Warning System  
He proposed that the councils should provide an early warning system and should have represen-

## Union Rejects 2d GM Offer; Strike Regarded as Probable

DETROIT, Sept. 11 (AP).—General Motors made a second economic proposal to the United Auto Workers today but it was immediately rejected by the union as failing "to meet the needs of its workers."

GM said that the new proposal added \$500 million in wages alone to its previous offer and described it as "not just another offer" but rather "a statement of our full position."

Irving Bluestone, co-director of the union's General Motors department, rejected the offer and said that he was convinced that there would be a strike if GM did not make additional movement.

"It is unfortunate and sad that General Motors, like Chrysler, has failed to meet the needs of its workers," he said.

The basic and important issue of 30 and out (retirement after 20 years) remains unresolved in the new offer. We have made some progress but the basic issue is unresolved, Mr. Bluestone said.

Tragedy Foreseen  
Earl R. Bramblett, GM vice-president in charge of personnel, said: "In the face of this new proposal, the calling of a crippling walkout by the union at this time would be a tragedy of our times."

The offer included a higher ceiling on the cost-of-living formula, allowing for increases of 28 cents an hour during the second two years of the contract compared to 16 cents in the current contract.

The corporation moved closer to the union's other major demand—retirement after 20 years' service, regardless of age, with a monthly pension of \$500. GM, however, offered the \$500 pension only if the retiree had reached the age of 58.

Each year before that age, the pension would be reduced by 8 percent. Yesterday, when it appeared that a deal was not coming from General Motors, UAW president Leonard

Woodcock said that GM apparently had decided "to take a strike for both of the companies" rather than capitulate to the union's major demands.

Southern Rail Rate Bid  
NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The Southern railroads of the country have decided to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission for an interim general freight rate increase of 6 percent, to become effective Nov. 16 and to expire next Feb. 28.

The Southern railroads account for about 15 percent of the nation's total railroad freight revenues.

Philadelphia Teachers Are Ordered Back  
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 (UPI).—A Philadelphia judge, using the law, ordered back to work 1,100 black militant teachers, using street tactics, are each trying to solve teacher strikes. Other teacher walkouts continued around the nation today.

Striking teachers in two Michigan school districts were fired yesterday. Teachers in Hammond, Ind., and three Connecticut cities stayed off the job in defiance of court orders.

Nine teachers were arrested while picketing in Toledo, Ohio. A Philadelphia Common Pleas Court judge yesterday ordered striking teachers back to work immediately. He then postponed effectiveness of the order until Tuesday, pending a hearing on Monday. The judge modified the order after school officials said two days of preparations were necessary before the city's 200,000 pupils could be brought back to the classroom. This postponed any possibility of reopening until at least next Tuesday.

Black Egyptians Chant  
In East St. Louis, where the start of school has been delayed two weeks, members of the Black Egyptians chanted, "Negotiate, negotiate, negotiate," and said they would keep school board members in their offices until they resumed talks. They left the members leave after 4 1/2 hours.

The Michigan Education Association said teachers in the Westwood and Vassar school districts were fired because of contract disputes. The districts employ 263 teachers. An MEA spokesman said the teachers probably would be rehired after contract talks.

About 4,800 teachers struck in a total of 18 Michigan districts, keeping 95,000 students out of classes.

Jocular LBJ  
Back on Stump  
HOUSTON, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson was back on the campaign trail last night with a jocular endorsement speech for Democratic Senate candidate Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr.

"I announce to you people of the nation that we are going to send Lloyd Bentsen to the U.S. Senate," Mr. Johnson said at the candidate's \$100-a-plate fund-raising dinner.

"There are a couple of other things I want to say," the former President said. "I am not angry at anybody. Things are peaceful where I come from. I don't have any ugly things to say about the Republican party."

"But I do agree with something John Tower said in 1966 [when Sen. Tower, a Republican, was re-elected]. He said Texas needs one Republican and one Democrat in the U.S. Senate. It's important not to disappoint John Tower and not to disappoint me."

His remarks were sequel to an Aug. 11 speech at the American Bar Association convention in St. Louis, where he urged liberals to disassociate themselves from violent radicals and advised them they could find common cause even with the hard-hats in the labor movement on "the real gut liberal issue."

## Maddox Wins As Expected In Georgia

But Peanut Farmer Achieves an Upset

ATLANTA, Sept. 11 (WP).—While Gov. Lester Maddox won the nomination for lieutenant governor, as expected, the Democrats' primary in Georgia did produce one big surprise: peanut farmer Jimmy Carter, who used to be in the State Senate, achieved an upset by running first in the gubernatorial race.

However, Mr. Carter missed winning the necessary 50 percent of the vote needed to give him a clear victory and was forced into a runoff against former Gov. Carl Sanders.

Attorney C. B. King of Albany, the first Negro to run for governor of Georgia, was a distant third, with the rest of the vote spread over six candidates, including racist J. B. Stoner.

Returns from voting Wednesday in 1,799 of 2,053 precincts showed Mr. Carter with 344,478 votes to 288,915 for Mr. Sanders. Mr. King had 61,430.

In the precincts still to be heard from, ballots were being counted by hand.

Maddox Manoeuvres  
Mr. Maddox, constitutionally forbidden to succeed himself, won a first-ballot victory for the lieutenant governor's nomination over three opponents.

Mr. Sanders' only strong showing was in Atlanta, traditionally a liberal island in a conservative sea. The same liberal thrust among Democratic voters here gave the Rev. Andrew Young, an aide to the late Martin Luther King Jr., top spot in the 5th District congressional race. He almost won without a runoff over three opponents, including another black civil rights figure, Lonnie King.

Mr. Young received a substantial vote among upper-income whites as well as an overwhelming share of the black votes. The seat is now held by Fletcher Thompson, a Republican.

Nine of Georgia's ten congressmen—seven Democrats and two Republicans—won re-election. Reps. Jack Brinkley, John J. Flynt, W. S. (Bill) Stuckey Jr. and Robert G. Stephens, all Democrats, have no opposition in November.

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PUBLICIDAD ILIATE



## Free All the Hostages—Quickly

International censure of the Palestinian hijackers evidently played some part in inducing them to extend their ransom deadline, and it is vital to keep up the pressure and deny these criminals the prize of the slightest sympathy or respect. They must be held entirely responsible for the welfare and safety of every one of their captives. Self-serving gestures like providing whiskey to the passengers on their most recent trophy, the BOAC plane, cannot obscure the essential cruelty of a gang that would let its desert hostages wait through the hours before the first deadline without informing them they had been granted a reprieve. That performance was of a piece with the conduct of the hijackers who took the 747 to Cairo; with time bombs ticking, they jumped off first, before the passengers were allowed to leave.

The hijackers' strategy evidently is to separate their victims into two groups, Jews and non-Jews, and to make other governments acknowledge that artificial distinction by bargaining on the basis of it. This is a vile ploy and it must be resisted. Solidarity among all the countries whose citizens are held is a tactical requirement no less than a moral one. For the United States in particular, it is necessary to reject the hijackers' designation of American Jews among the prisoners as "Israeli-Americans," as though the Palestinians thereby acquired a special right to mistreat them. This is why it was disturbing for a State Department spokesman to entertain reporters' questions on whether the United States

would consider a deal involving only the non-Jewish Americans. There should not have been the slightest intimation that this government would countenance treating some of its citizens separately and unequally. An American is an American, period.

It is regrettable too that the United States still hesitates to order suspension of American air service to, and denial of landing rights, to countries which render aid and comfort to hijackers. Swissair and BOAC yesterday announced they were suspending service to Beirut—they cited, correctly, considerations of passenger security. The State Department, expressing its coolness to suggestions of suspending service, noted that the United States "has traditionally supported the expansion of international aviation." How true: By failing to act vigorously enough in the past toward hijackers, the United States supported the expansion of international aviation to Dawson Field.

We trust that the United States will make plain to Jordan its obligation to move strongly against the hijacking groups, after the hostage issue is resolved. Cairo must also be pressed hard to go beyond its encouraging general criticism of hijacking and to bring to justice the various Palestinian hijackers currently on its soil. There should be none of the usual bleating about possible Arab retaliation against American oil. Oil and commerce are one thing; hijacking and terrorism are another. Why should Arab governments be handed an out they do not have the gall to claim for themselves?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## While Jordan Burns

There is an Arabic saying: "He who warms himself at a fire should know that it burns." Arabs who continue to warm themselves at the fire of Palestinian extremism should know that they are fanning a conflagration that could consume their best hope for peace with justice in this generation.

The relatively small extremist hand of Palestinian guerrillas that is holding as hostage three international airliners, their passengers and their crews in the Jordanian desert has vowed to wreck the Middle East peace effort to which responsible Arab leaders are publicly committed. These and other guerrillas, also opposed to any compromise peace, are threatening to destroy the government of Jordan's King Hussein. If either of these efforts should succeed, it could "turn the Middle East into hell," as George Habash, leader of the aerial hijackers, has predicted.

Yet most Arabs, who will be the first to burn in Dr. Habash's hell, refuse even to try to control the destructive zealots in their midst. Many openly condone guerrilla acts which in the words of an Egyptian commentator "arouse denunciation and condemnation by ordinary people" throughout the world.

If Arab leaders are really serious about reaching a fair peace with Israel through the auspices of the United Nations, as they say they are, they must make a clean break with the extremists who continue to demand the dismantling of Israel even at the cost of unending war. Theirs is the primary responsibility for controlling the reckless minority among them which continues to defy the United Nations and to outrage the world community in the name of the Arab people.

If Arab leaders cannot control their own outlaws, they surely could cooperate with other countries at the United Nations to help bring peace and order to their tumultuous corner of the world. Instead, Arab delegates have sought to pervert the meaning of a mild Security Council resolution calling for the release of hijacked airline passengers and crews. They absurdly argue that the resolution also involves the release of convicted air pirates who are being held in Western European countries.

By such actions Arab governments align themselves with the guerrillas, make a mockery of their professions of peaceful intent and undermine the credibility of their diplomacy throughout the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Arrests in Zambia

Zambia is perfectly entitled to forbid entry to certain reporters (assigned to the non-aligned nations summit conference in Lusaka) if it wished. But when Zambia issued visas, let journalists in without making a fuss and then at the dead of night round them up like common pickpockets, she makes herself ridiculous.

When it is shown that the arrested men's crimes—so serious the authorities could not delay whisking them off to prison—were being based in South Africa or Rhodesia or associating with journalists based in those countries or—horror of horrors—criticizing arrangements made for reporting the conference, then one begins to doubt the sanity of the people responsible.

How can a responsible government respect a country that behaves so illogically, so irresponsibly, so vindictively, with such crass stupidity? It cannot.

—From the Rhodesia Herald (Salisbury).

### The Hijackings

On the level of ethics, it is quite obvious that one cannot fail to react indignantly. . . . But on the more level of political analysis one is bound to admit that the Palestinians have never been so spokes of as since they practiced these methods. It is a thousand pities that they were not enough spoken of before that and not that the big powers did not take their existence enough into account before launching into a peace undertaking in the Middle East.

It is a thousand pities that the "moderate" Arab states neglected them at the same time after having maintained, armed, sheltered, aroused and used them.

It is a thousand pities that Israel never proposed in its peace plans a solid and reasonable solution concerning them. . . . These terrorist acts underscore the urgency of a diplomatic solution, but of a solution taking the Palestinian fact into account. Is it not too late?

To what extent are the most moderate elements in the resistance currently losing their role as representatives of the Palestinian people? If such was the case the Mideastern conflict would be headed for a dramatic stalemate or a quite as dramatic showdown.

—From Combat (Paris).

It is tragic that these people (the hijackers) do not understand that while their adventurous acts gain credit with politically backward groups in the Arab world and a narrow group of sectarian intelligentsia, they represent a heavy blow to the international prestige of the Palestine resistance.

—From Rude Pravo (Prague).

What if the Arab commandos say that while ready to let 350 go, they will hold the 50 or so hostages with Israeli or dual nationality. Should the Western governments regard the Israelis as belligerents, as at one stage the Swiss and West Germans were apparently inclined to do? Or should they regard them as ordinary civil passengers under Swiss, American or British protection?

Emphatically, the latter must be the choice. So far a common front has been maintained. It must be kept up.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

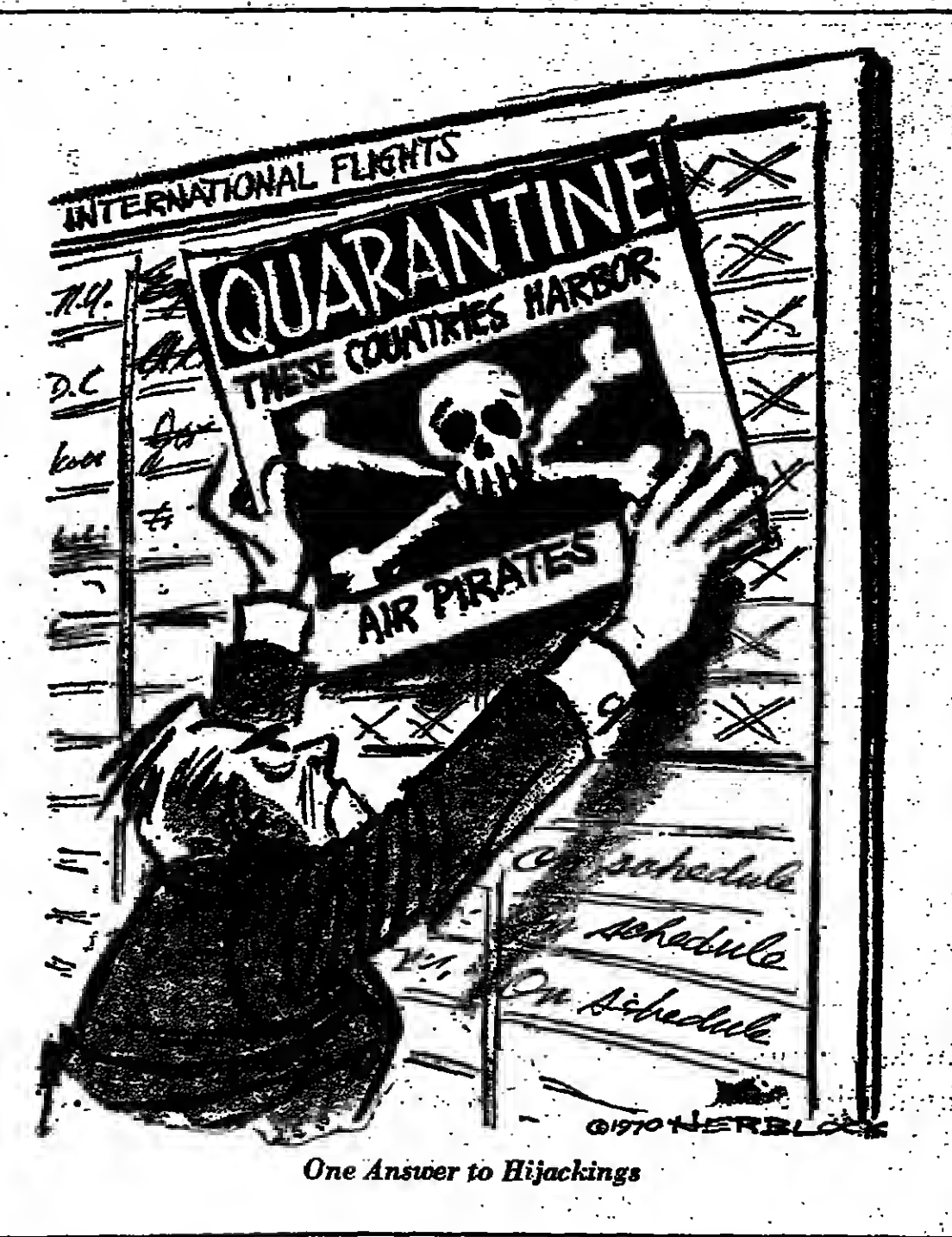
September 12, 1895

PARIS—The Emperor William II has not yet stated how he proposes to crush Socialism in Germany; but it is evident that he means to do something, for he keeps on announcing his intention. For the 3rd time during the past 8 days, in a rescript addressed to the veterans of the war of 1870, he has accused the Socialists as "unworthy to be German." But in Berlin an opinion is gaining ground that it would be more satisfactory if he would manifest his indignation a little less and make known his intentions.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 12, 1920

MARION, Ohio—500 Negroes, representing churches and industries in which their race is interested, visited Senator Harding today at his home here and assured him that they have implicit faith that he will make democracy safe for them and their families. They declared that their votes will count heavily in the November elections in the pivotal States of New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut, Illinois and Indiana. Senator Harding promised them justice and equality and declared that "America has not and will not fail the American Negro."



One Answer to Hijackings

## The Impotence of Power

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The supremacy of this age of power is its impotence to deal with determined or fanatical minorities. Mr. Jefferson, who had very little military power, could deal effectively with the Barbary pirates early in the 19th century, but Mr. Nixon, who has apocalyptic power, cannot handle the Arab pirates without risking the lives of the Americans he wants to rescue.

You can almost put it down as a rule that the more complicated a society is the more vulnerable it is to sabotage. It is not only the great jet airliners that can be disrupted at the whim of a few desperate men, but even vast modern cities like New York are at the mercy of any fanatics who know how to get at the critical centers of electrical power.

The violent events of the last few years illustrate the point. We have not yet had to face organized guerrilla war in the urban centers of America, but the skyjerkers, the wreckers in the universities, and even the unorganized hoodlums have given us some idea of what can be done by tyrannical minorities.

ments to take more vigorous action against the pirates than they have been willing to take in the past.

There is, however, no foolproof way to deal with the problem. Closer inspection of baggage would help. So would very strict limitations on hand-baggage that could be carried into the cabin, but short of turning international flights into mudst parties, which might be a little awkward or even embarrassing, there would still be the danger of concealing weapons even from a vigilant frisker.

Accordingly, President Nixon has undoubtedly been right to hold his temper and hope that the Arabs

have hurt their cause so severely by these adventures that they will stop the nonsense on their own.

This, however, is far from a sure thing. All you have to do is take a long walk through almost any American city these days to realize how many angry and demagogued people there are wandering around loose—many of them willing to risk their lives to remove some real or imagined grievance.

Once the normal restraints of interdependent cities or systems are broken, the anarchy tends to feed on itself, and this is now the danger in a world with so many frustrated and even demagogued people.

## A Political Seminar

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Following are tape-recorded excerpts from this morning's seminar in contemporary issues at Professor John Henry Galbraith's Academy of Political Understanding.

Prof. Galbraith: All right, class, settle down. It's been a nice holiday, but now we must commence again the thinking. I have for you a little riddle.

Johnny: OK, pop, but not too tough. We've been away all summer.

Prof: What do the following men have in common: Nicholas deB, Katzenbach, Congressman William F. Buckley, Richard Goodwin, Theodore H. White and Professor Alexander Bickel, Harry V. Jaffe, Ernest Brown and Charles Black?

Mary: What a question! I never even heard of half those cats.

Prof: All right, I'll help you. Nicholas Katzenbach was Robert Kennedy's successor as attorney general.

Class: Cool!

Prof: Mr. Clay is a black Congressman from St. Louis, a liberal Democrat. Richard Goodwin, you all know?

Johnny: Oh, yes. He's cool. He was for Kennedy and McCarthy and peace and everything.

Prof: That's correct. White—the "Mack of the President" author? Mary: Oh, he's a dreamy writer. And how about those others, the professors?

Prof: Distinguished lawyers and political scientists from Yale and Harvard and so on. Now, think. What do they have in common? Enkele Spiro Agnew has attacked them?

Prof: A good guess, but not quite right. I'll give you a hint. They have something to do with a current question before Congress.

Mary: They're a committee to outlaw the ABM.

Johnny: They're trying to repeal the no-knock law.

Butch: They're all opposed to the Vietnam war.

Prof: Good guesses, but you're still not on target. I'll ask it this way. There are six senators who use these men as their intellectual

advisers. I'll give you an A if you can name one of the senators.

Mary: George McGovern.

Butch: Charles Goodell.

Mary: Mark Hatfield.

Others: Harold Hughes, Charles Percy.

Prof: No, no. I can see you are very out-of-touch. Nicholas Katzenbach, Congressman Clay, Richard Goodwin, Theodore White and the four professors are the intellectual heroes of—

Johnny: Ready?

Prof: James Eastland, John McClellan, Sam Ervin, Roman Hruska, Hiram Fong and Strom Thurmond.

Class: You're kidding. What've you been smoking, pop?

Prof: I am not kidding. These six senators are the members of the Judiciary Committee who oppose the constitutional amendment for direct election of the President, which we will discuss these next few weeks, while it's under debate in the Senate.

Johnny: I want you to read the minority report they filed, and you will see that their authority—the only contemporary they quote to back up their own arguments—are the men I mentioned.

Prof: Well, what's their beef with direct election?

Prof: As you will see if you do your homework, they say it is a "truly radical" proposal, and they cite Katzenbach and Goodwin and Theodore White to prove it.

Mary: But to guys like Eastland and Thurmond and Hruska, these cats must seem pretty radical themselves. And you say this Congressmen they're quoting all over the place is a black?

Prof: Perhaps they think it takes a radical to spot a radical proposal. It's odd. The groups you would consider conservative—the Chamber of Commerce and the American Bar Association—are the ones who are really pushing this amendment, so they can't quote them. They can't even quote President Nixon—he's for it.

Butch: But—can't it kind of embarrassing to those senators to have to quote Dick Goodwin and Teddy White and all those Ivy League professors?

Prof: Well, how do you think Goodwin and Katzenbach and White and the professors feel about being quoted by those senators? It balances out, I'd guess.

Johnny: Hoo-boy, that would be some caucus if all those cats got together to make plans. Wouldn't you love to have that picture? Ole Strom and Dick Goodwin! Man, I'm dreamin'.

Prof: Settle down, class. I can see you've forgotten what Washington is like.

## Zambia Gains Prestige But Pays Heavy Price

By Jim Hoagland

LUSAKA—The effort and money Zambia poured into being host to the just-concluded summit conference of nonaligned nations is, for Zambia, the equivalent of an Apollo moon program.

The 57-nation conference was an expensive project that had much of its payoff in the intangible area of international prestige. Like the space program in America, the conference spending has become involved in a debate about national priorities.

The reluctance of the Zambian government to estimate how much it spent in building a village of 60 VIP villas and a conference hall and in providing a large fleet of cars to ferry distinguished visitors around indicates how touchy the subject is.

Zambia's share of the expenses is certain to exceed \$15 million, a sum that critics say could have been better devoted to schools, hospitals and other badly needed social improvements throughout the country.

### Valuable Tool

By Western standards, the criticism may be valid. But in Africa extravagance is seen as a valuable tool for building nationalism in their present forms for less than a decade.

Doing things with a sweeping and costly flourish is also deeply ingrained in the African character. There is genuine pride in receiving visitors to relatively remote places and, because of the lingering scars of colonialism, a psychological need to impress the visitors that things can be done on a grand scale on this continent too.

Moreover, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda clearly thinks that there was great strategic value in having the conference here. It drew international attention and perhaps more sympathy to his country, which borders Rhodesia and South Africa.

Mr. Kaunda fears that, without whatever deterrence international opinion holds, South Africa might attack his country. South Africans deny this.

Zambia, which has a gross national product of about \$1 billion a year, thanks to extensive copper reserves, can afford to hold an international site of this nature more than most African countries.

But the per-capita income—Zambia's is four million—citizens hovers around a modest \$650 a year. And while Mr. Kaunda has seen the need to send more revenue out to the poverty-stricken rural areas, all of the building has been done here in Lusaka, a sleepy but neat city of 300,000.

### Flags Waving

Hundreds of aluminum flagpoles were seen waving from the summit buildings, as well as the national flags of the 57 nations. In front of the summit, the flags of the United Nations, the Organization of African States, and the Commonwealth were flying.

Each of the villas, designed to house 60 presidents, prime ministers and other high-ranking leaders, had four bedrooms, three baths, television sets and air-conditioning. A few hundred yards away in

the dusty, formerly empty field on the city outskirts, where the conference complex was built, stands the glittering conference hall. It was constructed to hold 1,500 persons, and was provided with snack bars, sophisticated communications facilities and a closed-circuit television system that enabled delegates to sit outside the giant conference hall and watch proceedings inside if they wanted to.

The complex was assembled in 16 weeks after Lusaka was hastily chosen as the site for the conference. Few other countries wanted to tackle the problems of putting together facilities for this third nonaligned conference, which follows the 1961 Belgrade meeting and the 1964 Cairo summit.

### Yugoslav Help

Yugoslavia, which was the driving force in calling the conference this year, set up a joint construction firm with Zambia. And 1,500 Yugoslav and Zambian laborers worked long hours to meet the deadline.

More than 150 tons of air-conditioning equipment was flown in from the United States. A Dutch electronics firm opened up a special factory to supply telecommunications and electrical equipment, which was also air-freighted at huge cost.

The government even promoted the building of a new cabaret for delegates to while away their evening hours.

All of this crash activity has added to the problem of figuring out how much this conference cost. "Did you stop to figure out how much the Second World War was going to cost you?" one of Mr. Kaunda's aides asked an American journalist.

No," he continued, "you had to get it done and you were willing to pay. So we were. It is very important to us."

Another high government official said that Zambia had spent about \$10 million for facilities such as the hall, villas, and new equipment.

The other nations represented here are expected to chip in on travel, lodging and other expenses which are expected to bring the total up beyond the \$20 million that the Cairo conference reportedly cost.

### Hard on Poor

The sharing arrangements are based on gross national product of the countries involved, with a 10 percent maximum and a 1 percent minimum. But many of the poorest countries here will have a hard time coming up with anything.

Zambia will also bear most of the ceremonial expenses. Police forces have been ordered through Lusaka as well as the other cities.

In front of the summit, the flags of the United Nations, the Organization of African States, and the Commonwealth were flying.

Hampered by the specter of other African conferences, after which luxury buildings have been left to rot, Zambia has been insisting that it will be able to lure more international meetings and to use the villas to house the tourists it hopes to attract. At present, these seem to be long-term prospects.

## Letters

### Men vs. Women

About the Women's Liberation Movement: If one were to apply the criteria of analysis to women's claim for equality, it should be readily apparent to the unbiased mind that, in the matter of jobs, for example, because of biological differences, the female of the species is not fitted, temperamentally, to say the least, to properly fill the jobs now held by men, particularly those jobs in which judgment and other exercises of the mind are required.

For a certain period of time each male and female's ability to think and act normally is limited; and for that reason women should not be placed in jobs which require continuous proper use of their mental faculties. Because of that functional disability, women should not be permitted to sit as judges in our courts where issues should be decided as a result of sound judgment and not upon the

whim or caprice to which a woman is subject at certain times because she is a woman.

I suggest that Schopenhauer's "Essay on Women" be required reading for those women who think that they are being short-changed in their race for equality; they would see how well-off they are under present conditions and what might have been their lot had it not been for the men.

WILLIAM B. BEHRENS

Paris.

### Happy Combination

The American Women's Liberation Movement reminds one of the happy diplomat who has a Chinese cook, a Japanese wife, an English country house and an American salary, while the unhappy diplomat has a Chinese salary, a Japanese house, an English cook, and an American wife.

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## Communist Troops Continue Advance on Cambodian Town

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 11 (AP)—Communist troops were reported today to have advanced to the outskirts of Siem Reap and the Cambodian government's military position there appeared to be worsening.

Reports from the Siem Reap-Angkor Wat area, 155 miles north-west of Phnom Penh, indicated that Communist troops had reached a point 500 yards from the southern side of Siem Reap.

They occupied a Buddhist pagoda and beat off a government attempt to dislodge them, eyewitness accounts said.

Also threatened was Siem Reap's airport, the only link with the rest of the country. Government paratroopers fought a pitched battle at the airport three days ago and suffered 18 dead and 21 wounded. The paratroopers claimed that they killed 44 Communist soldiers. But reporters said that only five bodies were found.

### 4 Battalions Involved

## 4 EEC Airlines Fight Bid to Ban Duty-Free Sales

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11 (AP)—Four major West European airlines are fighting for the right of passengers to buy tax-free liquor, perfumes and cameras when they are flying within the Common Market.

It has been suggested that Common Market authorities ban tax-free sales in planes and at airports to passengers flying from one point to another within the six countries. Sales to passengers bound for airports outside the EEC area would not be affected.

The airlines said they would lose passengers if some of them could not benefit from the cheap sales.

Sabena, the Belgian airline, has sent a letter to the subject to the European Commission, asking for Lufthansa, KLM and Alitalia as well. A source on the staff of the commission, which is the Common Market executive, said the letter suggested a compromise: Collection of internal taxes—but not import duties—on goods sold at airport shops to passengers traveling within the Common Market, but no taxes or duties at all to be collected on merchandise sold inside aircraft.

The airlines said they would lose passengers if some of them could not benefit from the cheap sales.

Other B-52 bombers hammered North Vietnamese supply depots and shipping points on the Laotian side of the border.

Smaller U.S. tactical fighter bombers also kept up their attacks closer to the base in efforts to wipe out mortar, rocket and recoilless rifle sites.

### Bombing Inside Laos

The South Vietnamese military headquarters in Saigon announced that its forces, with the help of American bombers, had killed 530 North Vietnamese troops in a 3 1/2-month operation around Fire Base O'Reilly. The operation, which began on July 1, is continuing.



LAST ONE IN IS A DIRTY ELEPHANT—Three of the baby elephants at the Whipsnade Zoo in Bedfordshire, England, playing while taking their regular morning bath.

## Frank M. Whiston, Chicago School Chief, Dies at 76

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (WP)—Frank M. Whiston, 76, president of the Chicago Board of Education for the last seven years, died Tuesday of an apparent heart attack following surgery at Passavant Hospital.

Public schools were closed in Chicago today in memory of Mr. Whiston, who had been a member of the school board for 23 years.

One of his predecessors as president was R. Sargent Shriver, who served in that position from 1955 to 1960.

John H. Walter, WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (WP)—John H. Walter, 58, the administrative officer of the Department of the Navy, died Wednesday at Holy Cross hospital after a heart attack.

Mr. Walter worked as a staff assistant to the secretary and under secretary of the Navy. He joined the civilian staff of the Navy in 1944 with the Navy's publication and printing program.

Ilya Kibel, MOSCOW, Sept. 11 (AP)—Ilya Kibel, 66, one of the world's top meteorological theorists, died last Sunday.

A corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Mr. Kibel's work in mathematics and meteorology played an important role in modern weather-forecasting methods and climate theories.

Sir George Clifton, LONDON, Sept. 11 (Reuters)—Sir George Clifton, 61, British ambassador to the Philippines from 1965 to 1969 and to Mexico from 1969 to 1969, died here Wednesday.

Sir George was at one time head of the British Foreign Office's African Department.

'Europe 1' Executive Apparent Suicide, PARIS, Sept. 11 (Reuters)—Lucien Morisse, director of programs of Radio Europe Number One, was found dead here today, shot through the temple with a gun at his side, police said.

Mr. Morisse, 41, who was three times married, became director of programs in 1966 while still in his 20s.

Chester Morris Dead; Was 'Boston Blackie', NEW HOPE, Penn., Sept. 11 (UPI)—Veteran actor Chester Morris, 64, the square-jawed "Boston Blackie" of films and television, was found dead in a motel room here today.

Coroner Samuel B. Willard of Bucks County said death was due to an overdose of barbiturates. He said an autopsy would not be performed.

Mr. Morris, who played the role of private detective "Boston Blackie" in more than a score of movies and in a television series, had been starring this week in "The Cat in the Hat" at the Bucks County Playhouse.

Companies Firing Building Workers In Madrid Strike, MADRID, Sept. 11 (AP)—Private construction firms yesterday began dismissing workers involved in a growing walkout in Madrid. Labor sources said that at least 15,000 workers of a total of 140,000 stayed off the job.

Police patrolled some construction sites but no incidents were reported.

Labor informants said that some private companies began mailing dismissal notices today to employees who failed to show up for work.

Meanwhile, Madrid subway workers have cut their work load by 50 percent in the last few days to protest a delay in arranging a new contract. Company officials said that there has been no slowdown in service. All trains are running on time, they said.

## \$26.40 Theft Almost Costs Briton His Freedom—and \$96,000 Legacy

CHESTER, England, Sept. 11 (AP)—Peter Ascher nearly lost his \$40,000 (\$96,000) inheritance yesterday—for the sake of £11 (\$26.40).

Ascher, 27, stands to inherit the money when he is 48, but only if he can avoid jail sentences totaling two years or more.

Yesterday he pleaded guilty to stealing the £11 from his landlady.

But the magistrates at West Sussex Quarter Sessions gave Ascher, a bookmaker's clerk, another chance. They sentenced him to 15 months in prison, to be suspended for three years.

The strange inheritance was left by Ascher's eccentric foster father, who died when Peter was seven. He left instructions for the money to go to the Catholic Rescue Society if Ascher is sent to prison for two years or more before his 48th birthday.

## Regional Planning Is Urged By Council of Europe Panel

BONN, Sept. 11 (NYT)—Cabinet ministers of 17 European countries adopted today a resolution that lays down general principles of future cooperation in regional planning.

The 51-point resolution was passed at the end of a three-day meeting conceived by the Bonn government.

The first conference of its kind, it took place under the auspices of the 18-member Council of Europe, designed to bring European countries closer together.

Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany said at a news conference that the meeting had produced unanimity that regional planning was no longer possible on narrow national scales.

Mr. Genscher, who presided, termed the resolution a "decisive breakthrough" on the road to "overcoming the sins and omissions of the past." He added that the resolution was formulated in "long and hard discussions."

According to the resolution, European cooperation in regional planning is to concentrate on structural planning in border areas, exchange of experts and information, and long-term research, as well as on harmonizing of statistics, terminology and cartographic methods.

The resolution said that creation of better roads and other means of communication was an "essential prerequisite" for Europe's "harmonious development."

Among the most pressing problems cited were the growing urbanization of Central Europe, air and water pollution, and the emergence of depressed areas in rural fringe regions.

The conference is to be reconvened in France by 1972 at the earliest, Mr. Genscher said.

## Tate Trial Resumes, Debates Search at Manson Hideaway

By John Kendall, LOS ANGELES, Sept. 11—The Sharon Tate murder trial resumed yesterday, after a three-day recess to discuss whether law officers had improperly searched the Manson "family" movie-ranch hideaway for revolver shell casings.

Robert L. Calkins of the Los Angeles police testified, out of the presence of the jury, that casings were found on the ranch, situated in mountainous territory just outside Los Angeles.

The prosecution is expected to call expert witnesses to say the casings were similar to those found in a .22-caliber revolver, identified as a death weapon in the five Tate killings.

To block such testimony, the defense contended that the search of the ranch was unconstitutional.

Mr. Calkins testified that he, other officers and Prosecutor Vincent J. Bugliosi last Nov. 19 went to the ranch, where defendant Charles Manson and companions lived when they allegedly went off on murder missions last year, and asked 87-year-old George Spahn, the blind owner, for permission to search.

"Day or Night" The officer said Mr. Spahn gave his permission to search any time "day or night" and that his statement was recorded.

However, Mr. Calkins said, he could not find the tape recording of that conversation.

Defense attorneys Doye Shinn and Paul Fitzgerald argued that Mr. Spahn had not been advised of his rights to refuse or told that he could be held responsible if officers found anything incriminating.

On those grounds they argued that evidence about the casings should be suppressed.

Judge Charles Older was expected to rule later on the motion.

The .22-caliber revolver connected with the killings at the actress's home Aug. 9, 1969, was found in a backyard about three miles away.

Seven casings and two live rounds were found in it.

© Los Angeles Times

Washington Losses Bid WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black today denied a stay of the extradition of Charles D. Watson, one of four persons indicted in the Tate-La Bianca murders from Texas to California. He took the action without comment.

Watson, 24, is accused of carrying out most of the killings under the direction of Manson, with the aid of three young women.

## Japan Asks U.S. to Share Data On Peaceful Uses of A-Power

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (NYT)—Japan has asked the United States to lift the secrecy surrounding the production of enriched uranium to an extent that would enable Japan and other nations to build a plant to produce fuel for the generation of electric power. The United States now supplies such fuel to Japan.

The proposal, broached by Japanese Defense Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone privately Wednesday to Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and publicly yesterday at a news conference, stressed Japan's interest in peaceful applications of the atom and disclaimed any interest in the development of nuclear weapons.

But some ranking administration officials are concerned, nonetheless, that if the U.S. does open the secrets of its gaseous diffusion process for turning raw uranium into U-235, this might make it much easier for Japan to join the nuclear club if it should ever decide to do so.

"The same process which enables you to make fuel-grade enriched uranium also enables you to make weapons-grade uranium for thermonuclear weapons," one specialist pointed out.

The proposal on opening up nuclear secrets was one of three suggestions formally advanced by Mr. Nakasone during his current visit with top administration officials.

He is in the United States at the invitation of Mr. Laird.

At a news conference at the National Press Club, Mr. Nakasone briefly discussed his proposals.

One would close or turn over to joint use a large number of the 122 American military bases in Japan. "Even after the merger or disposal of American bases," he said, "I am sure that, in any emergency, Japan will continue to support American defense activities by permitting American troops

to return to bases they may have given up previously."

Mr. Nakasone also urged that the United States upgrade its representation at the annual American-Japanese consultative meetings on security problems. He suggested that the American secretaries of state and defense meet with their Japanese counterparts. At present the Japanese foreign and defense ministers meet with the American ambassador to Japan and the commander in chief of American forces in the Pacific.

More Effective An upgrading on America's part would raise the meetings to "a more effective level," he declared.

Diplomatic sources say that during his two-hour conference with Mr. Laird Wednesday, Mr. Nakasone said that Japan was considering building next year an "experimental" plant to produce enriched uranium by its gas-centrifuge process. Japan has confined such experiments previously to the laboratory.

He reportedly told Mr. Laird that such a unilateral effort would not only be very costly but might create suspicion among Japan's neighbors that it was moving toward a nuclear weapons capability.

Mr. Nakasone said that Canada and Australia might be interested in participating in such a joint venture.

41% Lead in Poll To Chaban-Delmas BORDEAUX, Sept. 11 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas has a 41 percent lead over his nearest rival, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, according to an opinion poll on the Bordeaux by-election published today.

The poll, conducted for the local Bordeaux newspaper Sud-Ouest, showed that 57 percent of those questioned intended to vote for the prime minister in the Sept. 20 first round of the election.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber, who entered the contest at the last minute after failing to find a common non-Communist candidate to oppose the prime minister, was given only 16 percent support.

Police, Demonstrators Clash in Italian Town REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Sept. 11 (Reuters)—Police baton-charged and fired tear-gas grenades at several hundred stone-throwing demonstrators last night in this southern Italian town.

The town has been the scene of repeated bloody rioting which has led to the death of one person and the injuring of dozens over the last two months.

The trouble started in July when another town—Catanzaro—was chosen as regional capital.

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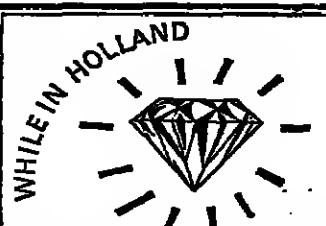
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## LONDON

# A New Approach to Viewing Art

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Mayfair Gallery, 100 New Bond Street, apart from currently displaying an interesting collection of more than 20 works by Dubuffet, and some abstract constructions by composer John Cage is making some very necessary innovations in gallery usage.

On Thursday, the gallery remains open until 9 p.m.; on Mondays, at 8:30 p.m. It presents for any passerby who cares to wander in, chamber concerts, poetry readings and film shows. This Monday for example, there is a recital of Indian music and song; last Monday was Baroque music for recorder and harpsichord.

It was a very curious experience to listen to Handel, Telemann and Couperin in the context of Dubuffet's profiles and faces, cyclists through luted landscapes, and enigmatically smiling personages. The mixture worked well, however; and the delicate chamber music induced a contemplative mood.

which enabled one to savor to the full the subtleties of Dubuffet's inclusive perception. The Cage works, should, of course, be looked at in conjunction with Cage music; but this proves somewhat impractical; however, the principle is one much to be approved and applauded.

At the Drian Galleries, 5/7 Portchester Place, Marble Arch, the Polish-born sailor turned painter, Andrei Kuhn shows a fresh selection of his apparently naive oil, most of which are concerned with fishermen and the sea. Painted in an expressionist manner and in a mastery of colors, they have great strength and purity of stylization.

## Swedish King Gives Grant to U.S. Community

BISHOP HILL, Ill., Sept. 11 (AP)—A grant from King Gustav VI of Sweden will be presented tomorrow to the Bishop Hill Heritage Association for restoration of the small community founded in 1846 by Swedish and Norwegian immigrants.

The grant of 10,000 Swedish crowns (approximately \$1,800) will be made by Swedish Consul Ulf Scholderstrom of the Swedish consular general's office in Chicago.

The restoration project also will receive a \$3,000 grant from the Illinois Arts Council. The grants will be presented during Old Settlers' Day ceremonies commemorating the 125th anniversary of the founding of the village. About 200 persons, mostly descendants of the original settlers, reside in Bishop Hill.

The Wood Engravers and Relief Printmakers, on the other hand, have a number of interesting pieces among the 120 in their exhibition. Especially good are the collage engravings of Albert Garret, linocuts by John Newson, and wood engravings by Gwenda Morgan and Margaret Wells.

Julio Gonzalez, Barcelona-born son and grandson of metal-smiths, was a friend of Picasso, and one of the most important of European sculptors in the



"Sourire," color lithograph by Dubuffet, 1962.

Twenties and Thirties. At the Tate Gallery, through Oct. 11, there is the first major exhibition in England of his work, some 90 pieces of which have been gathered together and adequately if not spectacularly displayed there.

His influence on Picasso's sculpture is very clear; as indeed is also his influence on the whole contemporary school of metal sculptors (there is a long catalogue essay on Gonzalez by David Smith; and the exhibition itself was initially proposed by the British sculptor Philip King).

His quality, I think, resides in the careful finish which he gave his works, even in some contradictory way, the rough finish he gave to the baroque works, such as "Monstrous Head." He it was, too, who simplified human forms into long metal poles, wires and plates, welded together with a transcendental sense of spontaneity and balance. We are fortunate in having this opportunity to see properly, for the first time, the work of the Spanish master. There is a parallel show of his drawings at Gimpele Filis, 50 South Molton Street.

## THE ART MARKET: Italian Renaissance Bronzes Disappear From Auctions

By Souren Melikian  
Fifth in a series

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The basic changes that have been taking place on the art market have not only sent prices soaring for some previously disregarded categories of art but have also resulted in the virtual disappearance of other types from the salesrooms.

Italian Renaissance bronzes are the most striking example of such disappearing categories. Commercially speaking, the term "Italian Renaissance bronze" applies to small-size carvings, figures of Venuses, Roman emperors, satyrs and various mythological beings, all derived from the ancient Greek and Roman world, as well as horses and other animals. They were cast mostly in Venice, Padua and Florence, but also in northern Italian towns such as Mantua, Ferrara, Modena and Milan, between 1490 and 1550. After that date, George S. Salmann, one of the leading connoisseurs in the field, says the term no longer applies. On the one hand, the Renaissance had come to an end; on the other, methods of production were changing.

Until the mid-16th century, the artists had, by and large, been the exclusive creators of their bronzes. They made the initial terra-cotta model, prepared the plaster cast from which the bronze was then cast and, finally, trimmed the metal with their own hands.

Andrea Sansovino was among the first to set up a workshop where his pupils could take part in the trimming. With Gianbologna, a Florentine from Douai who spent most of his life in Italy—his real name was Jean Boullogne—the system became semi-industrialized. Gianbologna seems to have made his own clay models but never to have looked after the casting and trimming, which he left to his many pupils. (He was, however, careful to sign the better examples, which differ from the unsigned models in several respects, including the modeling.) In addition, Gianbologna's pupils copied the master's models, sometimes borrowing his casts.

However, if one is willing to stretch a point and accept as Renaissance bronzes those belonging to the Gianbologna era, the overall number of bronzes offered at auction has dwindled to a trifling trickle.

In recent sales of Renaissance bronzes, London has definitely been better off than Paris, with four auctions at Sotheby's and two at Christie's. Each included one or two bronzes an-

swering the definition. At Sotheby's on April 7 there was one satyr by Andrea Riccio—alas, with the left leg restored—in an auction of "important medieval, Renaissance and later works of art." Also in the sale was a pair of figures by the 16th-century artist Tiziano Aspetti.

A sale at Christie's on May 12 included a few late 16th-century bronzes. No one would have paid much attention to them in the early 1960s; but they are now rare enough to be considered highly desirable.

For example, a pair of Venetian bronze figures of Venus and Hercules "in the manner of Girolamo Campagna" (late 16th century) sold for \$1,462. A Florentine bronze figure of Pan "After Niccolò Tribolo" (in other words, a copy) of the same period was knocked down at \$403, a big price for a poor quality bronze which very few collectors would condescend to look at. But a Florentine figure of a centaur, from the mid 16th century, made \$2,900, and a figure of a horse from the workshop of Gianbologna, reached the staggering price of \$10,080. Strictly speaking, only the centaur could be called a Renaissance bronze.

During the past season, Italian Renaissance bronzes appeared only once at Paris auctions, on March 7. The catalogue listed four lots. There was also one good German piece. These were enough to attract dealers from all over Europe, England and Italy particularly. But at the eleventh hour, the owner of all the better lots called off the sale, so that only one pre-1600 Italian bronze was offered to buyers.

On the private art market, the scarcity of pre-1600 Italian bronzes is almost as great as in the salesrooms. There is not one shop in Paris that can be said to have a collection of them—in contrast to the situation in the early 1960s. There may be two or three remarkable bronzes here and there, as well as a few 17th-century (definitely post-Renaissance) pieces.

If my information is correct, the really important pieces recently sold in London were all negotiated on the private market. A figure of \$15,000 to \$20,000 (\$38,000 to \$48,000) is currently quoted as the price paid by an American collector for a "highly important piece." Translated from art market jargon into English, this means an original work of unquestionable authenticity by one of the early artists, in perfect condition (undamaged, with very good patina). The sum is far from unlikely: As early as 1963, a bronze statue attributed to Cellini was knocked down at the fantastic price of \$22,000 (\$76,800).

## FASHION

# Fair Way of Selling

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Fashion fairs are breaking out all over Europe. Paris designers may have final fashion authority, but the large-volume ready-to-wear houses have the responsibility of outlining the mass-market look of women all over the world. The latter are about to define next spring and summer styles.

That is why international buyers flock to these trade fairs as faithfully as to the glamorous Paris fashion shows. The largest ready-to-wear fair in Europe is Igodo, which will be held in Düsseldorf, Oct. 26-28. It will have 900 exhibitors. Next in the pecking order, the Munich fair (Oct. 3-6) with 800 exhibitors. Both fairs are far from being as international as the Paris Salon du Prêt-à-Porter (Oct. 17-22) which draws 7,800 visitors, as against 3,000 for the German fairs. The French salon is also attracting more exhibitors—700 this year, almost as many as Munich.

Both Igodo and Munich do business with local markets. Igodo appeals to buyers from northern Germany, Holland and Scandinavia. Munich works with south Germany, Switzerland and Austria. Stylistically, both are far behind Paris.

The Salon du Prêt-à-Porter Côte d'Azur (in Nice, Oct. 4-9) draws American buyers after a concentration of French summer styles. A house like Tiktiner does a big volume with the United States and has a boutique at Bergdorf Goodman's.

Back in Paris, the Salon du Cuir (leather salon) opened yesterday and will continue through Sept. 15. Its major fashion attraction is 1,200 shoemakers and a large department of leather wear. The Salon de la Mode Enfantine (children's wear) in Paris, too, Sept. 17-20 is an offshoot of the Salon de l'Enfance but so far hasn't drawn too much professional interest.

Italy has Sema, in Turin, through Sept. 14, which is something else again. It offers not only women's ready-to-wear but also men's wear, shoes, knits and underwear, in effect a cross-section of the whole Italian clothing industry. The fair has grown considerably in the last three years and now counts 500 manufacturers. But it is essentially local. The Florence ready-to-wear shows (Oct. 12-16) attract more international attention. Maxmora Capri (Sept. 16-19) is the newest of Italian fashion displays and concentrates on beachwear and accessories.

England is not too organized. Manufacturers have a fashion week (shortly before Paris) during which they show in their own salons. Spain is hopping along too, with a salon early in October but production-wise, they haven't yet reached international standards. Minor fairs are also held in Copenhagen—the three-day Danish fair closed Wednesday and Brussels (Sept. 27-30).

Textile fairs also have a major professional interest. The largest one is Interstoff in Frankfurt, Nov. 17-20. Next is Mitam, in Milan, which closes today.

All the fairs are like big international bazaars where people come not only to do business but also to meet world-wide competitors and reach out for new markets. For many houses, it is a matter of prestige to have stands at all the international fairs. The work is back-breaking but worth the effort because the fashion look of women all over the world depends on what is sold at these trade fairs.

The scarcity of these bronzes, which accounts for these record prices, is quite recent. And it is remarkable, considering how utterly disregarded they were for nearly 30 years, from the Depression through the late fifties. I remember good bronzes by Riccio selling under \$200 at the Hotel Drouot.

The turning point came around 1960 or 1961. From this time on, prices rose steadily by about 50 percent every year until they reached their present level. The change is due to two factors.

First, people's tastes changed considerably. After World War II, European collectors yearned for richly decorated, gaily colored objects d'art as a sort of compensation for the hardships they had suffered. They wanted their homes to have a soft, warm, luxurious atmosphere and the taste for 18th-century decor reigned supreme. Bronzes as such, whatever their period, were not favored because metal looks hard and has dark hues varying from olive brown to deep black. The Renaissance statues with their vigorous, sometimes even harsh feeling, simply wouldn't fit in the pampered Louis XV boudoir. As soon as prejudices against vigor and austerity came to an end, about 1960 or 1961 when Europe had finally healed her war wounds, the bronzes, as well as other categories of objects d'art belonging to the early periods, tapestries, furniture and pictures, made a spectacular recovery.

The second factor contributing to the rise in prices was a deliberate attempt by dealers to revive the market. They are finding it difficult to keep supply of medieval or 18th-century objects d'art on hand.

Several London dealers started building up the market: Sporn, Peel and Humphreys (who have now parted company), Spinks, the Helm Gallery, and, best of all, the late Julius Goldschmidt. In France, there were Barci, Brimo de Larousselle, Lakoud, Alavoine and Marthe Baschet. Albert ("Bert") Gilou, the art director of the Réalités-Connaissance des Arts group, until his death in 1961, played a major role in introducing Renaissance bronzes to French buyers.

Now, most of the good pieces are to be found in museums or are owned by private collectors who will eventually turn them over to museums. They will not come back into the market. At best, a very fine piece will be sold individually at the rate of one every two years. Under these circumstances, the category can be considered as "dead-end" or, say, no more viable than medieval champlevé enamels and ivories.

## Cologne

# Kandinsky at His Best

By Barbara C. Beuys

BADEN-BADEN, Germany.—Thanks to Nina Kandinsky, widow of the artist, Germany is having its longest and best look at the work of the man who created a revolutionary non-objective style in the early 1900s. Mrs. Kandinsky has lent 67 paintings from her collection, among them "Klein (Tempest)," the painting her husband left unfinished when he died in 1944. These are included among the 200 now on view in the Kunsthalle in Baden-Baden and the result is the greatest Kandinsky exhibition that Germany ever had.

Of course, everyone knows the work of Wassily Kandinsky. His paintings fetch huge prices at auction and his name is now part of the history of art. Perhaps to those absorbed in the contemporary art world, Kandinsky may seem only a cherished relic of the past, his brilliant and penetrating intellect outdated.

But for those who come to Baden-Baden, such considerations lose their meaning. So much originality, freshness, spontaneity and logic can never grow old. They have deep

roots in the past and have paved the way for everything that came after Kandinsky—even for those who today, want to have nothing to do with abstract painting.

To tell it simply: Kandinsky's first abstract painting was born of music. One day he heard the sound of music and, at the same time, he saw colors that seemed to be embodying the feelings that the music evoked. Today, standing before the first series of abstract paintings he did in the second decade of this century, one can still hear and see the music. The paintings are fantastic symphonies. And with Kandinsky this medium is the message: color.

There are quiet and poetic parts in yellow, great round shapes, mostly in red; and, beside his black strokes, little nervous lines and spots crawl over the canvas. Blue, green and white dance with each other. Everything radiates activity and creativity. One can hear the orchestra, the soft adagio and the whirling crescendo. These paintings are truly what Kandinsky called them, "Improvisations" and "Compositions."

Murphy Paintings

Kandinsky first came to Germany in 1904—he was born in Russia—and he stayed in the little Bavarian village of Murnau. There he painted the narrow streets with the trees, the houses and the mountains and, with each painting, the silhouettes became simpler, the shapes more reduced. The objects in these paintings are just color. Looking at these pictures, you can tell that one day he will do without the objects. He never forgets his child-



"Improvisation No. 30" by Kandinsky, painting (not in the Cologne show) from the Art Institute of Chicago.

hood demons, the melancholy of the country where he was born nor his Asian heritage. All his life he tried to combine reason and feeling into one undivided world. Even in the Twenties when, under the influence of the other Bauhaus painters, his "improvisations" became geometrical compositions, he never totally substituted one for the other.

Besides the squares, circles and triangles, there is always a soft bent line, and spots of color in the background flow into each other.

Jugendstil

On the other hand, one should not forget the decorative and ornamental element in many of Kandinsky's paintings and how much he—and with him every-thing in modern art—owes to Jugendstil (Modern Style).

When Kandinsky tried to express his sentiments and moods purely by color, he was already tearing down the wall between art

and life which today is completely gone. In his paintings Kandinsky has created a world of his own with its own alphabet. Right from the very beginning, little round creatures become more and more articulate and, in the Thirties, dominate all his paintings. They remind one of a fetus, marine fossils or primeval beings. For example, the painting "Formes Capricieuses" (1937) could easily be called "Life Under Water." Freudians might find interesting and new aspects in these works.

These creatures prove again that Kandinsky did not really change. He always tried to uncover the mystical parts of life. Of course he did it in different ways at different times—that is development.

Kunsthalle, Baden-Baden, Germany. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday to 9 p.m. Closed Monday. To September 27.

## Around the Paris Galleries and Museums

Les Lumieres de l'Eclat, Galerie de Paris, 14 Place François-Ier, to Sept. 30.

A selection of works by 28 artists including a landscape by Marquet, one by the St. Tropez impressionist Pégurier, some mildly fauvist works by the Provençal Manguin, decorative landscapes of the South of France by Yves Brayer, well done Italian views by R. Cudde, semi-abstract landscapes by Desfossez, rather vacuous but colorful canvases by Brasiller, etc. A choice that is on the whole competent and sedate.

Editions et Multiples, Denise René Rive Gauche, 156 Boulevard Saint-Germain, to the end of October.

There is a bright metallic look to this gallery specializing in editions of works that are chiefly optical or mobile. Vassary is one of the major attractions with tapestries and wooden reliefs in luminous contrastingly colored lozenges, circles and squares, and his characteristic designs that create an illusion of depth, printed on metal. Schoffer's chrome-plated constructions use flat elements and industrial grids to achieve a chic and rather static effect. Other artists shown include Vardange, Tomasson, Sobrinho, Schem, Morellet and Le Parc.

Porcelaine de Paris, 1800 to 1850, Musée National de Céramique, 4 Grande Rue, Sèvres, to Oct. 26.

There is a competitive refinement about the porcelain-makers of this neo-classical and romantic period that sends them shooting, faster than the eye can follow, from the refined to the mannered to the pretentious, to the ridiculous, to the grotesque. Once this level is attained however, a subtle psychochemical change takes place and the grotesque becomes "period charm." The amusing thing about this exhibition is that it reflects the taste of the period much more faithfully than would an exhibition of paintings. The "classical" or sentimental taste that was fashionable during the post-revolutionary days, the Empire and the Restoration blends with the high technical ambitions of the artists themselves. The workmanship becomes an end in itself, and instead of the delicious, relaxed frivolity one might delight in, there is an uptight, pretentious frivolity that is either tiresome or dull.

This no doubt reflects a social mutation of the day—the rise of the post-revolutionary bourgeoisie, anxious to show its social ideal of good taste, but not always able to repress the nouveau riche extravaganzas that bubbled in their fancy. The stress of "arrivisme" probably accounts for the defects one may find in the taste of the period. There are a number of pieces which escape influence—not many in my view—and a lot that is pretty and would look nice on a sideboard. But all this is a matter of taste.

Gouaches et Oeuvres sur Papier, Galerie Ariet, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, to Sept. 30. This exhibition of gouaches, drawings and watercolors is dominated by the informal abstracts of such artists as Asger Jorn, Karel Appel, Alechinsky (all once members of the short-lived Cobra group) or the American San Francisco, Picasso and Fernand Léger are also represented and so is Pollack (with his usual irregular blocks of subtly graded color). Hartung, Vieira, di Silva, Schneider, Dubuffet, Gillet, etc.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

04/10/150



## Bolivia to Pay Gulf Oil \$78 Million for Seizure

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Bolivia will pay Gulf Oil Corp. \$78 million as compensation for the nationalization last October of its Bolivian subsidiary, resident Alfredo Ovando Candia said today.

In a speech to the nation, Mr. Ovando said the sum will be paid over 20 years, starting in January, 1971, without interest.

Earlier this week the government had indicated it would pay \$100 million for the "unrecovered" assets. There was no immediate explanation why the figure had been lowered.

Bolivia will make the payment a condition that the former Gulf Oil Co. hands over all technical data and documents concerning its operations in Bolivia, he said.

Gulf must also ensure materials or a natural gas pipeline from Bolivia to Argentina are supplied, he added.

The line was originally to be built by Bolivian Gulf and the state-owned Bolivian Oil Corp. (BOCOP) with a \$23.5 million loan after the nationalization of the parent U.S. company withdrew its guarantee of the loan and work came to a halt.

The president said the compensation will be paid in installments from 25 percent of the future profits from former Gulf Oil installations. He stressed that the reserves in the three fields tied up Bolivia will not be obliged to make further payments and will regard the compensation as completed.

Mr. Ovando said last October's nationalization "was not only an act of political sovereignty and recovery of natural riches, but also a rise economic move, and he said that the government has agreed that a Spanish government-owned company, CAMESA, will sell the oil formerly handled by Gulf.

Gulf Oil had earlier reported

that compensation for its holdings ought to be \$115 million. The attempt to settle the dispute with Gulf is seen as an attempt to bring foreign oil investors back to Bolivia. Several companies held back on planned investments after Gulf was nationalized.

Terms 'Fair,' Gulf Says

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Gulf Oil Corp. termed the compensation agreement "fair and equitable under the circumstances," but said "greater benefits would have accrued to other parties" had the Bolivian government not nationalized the Bolivian company.

Previously, Gulf had said its gross investment in Bolivia since the start of operations in 1956 totaled approximately \$150 million. However, this sum included sizeable expenditures on concessions which had been relinquished prior to nationalization, Gulf said.

In addition to the base compensation, Gulf said it will be repaid all funds it advanced for the start of operations in 1956, ordered prior to the nationalization and for which Gulf was committed, as well as advances to the government.

**U.S.-Canada Iron Ore Co. Sets Spending**

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The Iron Ore Co. of Canada Ltd., a joint venture of U.S. and Canadian mining and steel concerns, says it will spend about \$270 million (U.S. dollars) to develop and materialize an iron-ore complex that straddles the Quebec-Labrador boundary.

W. A. Marting, chairman of Iron Ore and president of Hanna Mining, the venture's largest corporate shareholder, said in Cleveland yesterday that the expansion would bring the investment in the mining and processing complex based at Schefferville, Quebec, to nearly \$1 billion.

After the completion of the new construction in late 1972, the complex will have capacity to ship about 33 million tons of iron pellets, concentrates, and ores a year, up from estimated shipments this year of 20 million tons.

Mr. Marting said Iron Ore had concluded long-term contracts "to support the major expansion," with an estimated value of \$7 billion. The contracts cover annual shipments of 16 million tons of pellets and 12 million tons of concentrates, for as long as 25 years in some cases, with steel companies in the United States, Britain, Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, and the Netherlands.

The two principal components of the expansion program will be a pellet plant on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and enlargement of the mining and concentrating facilities at Labrador City.

## Japan Firm, Ford Motor Eye Tie-Up

Rotary-Engined Car Forte of Toyo Kogyo

TOKYO, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Toyo Kogyo Co., a leading Japanese maker of rotary-engined cars, said today it is negotiating for a capital and technical tie-up with Ford Motor Co.

A spokesman for the Japanese firm said chances for a successful conclusion of the negotiations were 50-50.

The spokesman described as premature Japanese newspaper reports that Toyo Kogyo was offering Ford a 20 percent interest in its equity.

He said it was unlikely that Ford would agree to distribute Toyo Kogyo's cars through its network, because Ford was also producing and selling small cars.

This was the first confirmation of negotiations for cooperation between the U.S. car giant and the Japanese firm, which has been rumored here since early this year.

Toyo Kogyo said its vice-president Kohji Matsuda visited Detroit earlier this month for talks with Ford officials but no agreements were reached.

The Japanese company already has a stake in a joint venture with Ford for local production of automatic transmissions.

**Mitsubishi Chrysler Application**

Meanwhile, Mitsubishi Motor Corp. said today it will file an application with the Japanese government for approval of its joint venture plan with Chrysler Corp.

The company was stating its position following the announcement yesterday that Japan will free foreign capital investment in its motor car industry next spring.

Mitsubishi signed a contract last February for a joint venture with Chrysler for car assembly and distribution. Under the agreement, Chrysler will have a 35 percent share in the projected venture.

**Nissan Studies Turkish Plant**

Nissan Motor Co., the nation's second largest producer after Toyo, said today it plans to build a large plant in Turkey for local assembly of trucks and other motor vehicles.

A company spokesman said negotiations have been in progress with local interests in Turkey on the possibility of a joint venture. He declined to comment on reports that Nissan is expected to invest \$22 million in the project.

**Electric-Car Battery**

In a related development, Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. and Yuasa Battery Co. said they have jointly developed a basic form of an efficient and economical battery for electric cars.

The battery, of the sodium-sulfur storage type, will be three to four times more powerful than the conventional lead battery, the companies claimed.

They plan to develop an experimental prototype over the next three years and then hope to start commercial production of a version that will power a car for about 435 miles on single charging.

## Rambin Asks Early Retirement

### Texaco's Former Chief Gets Back His Post

By William D. Smith  
NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT).—In a highly unusual move, Texaco, Inc., has recalled from retirement its former chairman, Augustus C. Long, to take over the company's management.

Mr. Long, 60, board chairman and chief executive officer from 1956 to 1965, was named yesterday as chief executive officer and chairman of the executive committee.

He replaces J. Howard Rambin Jr., as chief executive officer. Texaco said that Mr. Rambin, 59, had requested early retirement. He has been chairman and chief executive since Mr. Long retired.

Mr. Long is remembered as a man who ran Texaco with an iron hand. When Mr. Long

took over in 1956, Texaco's board gave him full authority to reorganize and revamp almost the entire management set-up of the company. He made numerous personnel changes at every level. Mr. Rambin was considered to be Mr. Long's personal choice as his successor.

The company declined to comment on the reasons behind Mr. Long's return as head man at the nation's eighth-largest corporation and third-largest oil company. Industry sources noted, however, that Mr. Long had recently missed a meeting of the executive committee, even after his retirement.

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## N.Y. Prices Turn Steady In Cautious Atmosphere

By Vartan G. Vartan  
NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The stock market steadied today after two declining sessions, with advances moving ahead of declines on the New York Stock Exchange by a ratio of eight-to-five.

Glamour issues outperformed the blue chips, which remained generally on an even keel.

It was a market that, for the most part, made its moves quietly and cautiously.

Investor concern continued over the tensions in the Middle East. Uncertainty still bedeviled negotiations in Detroit, where an automobile strike could occur next week and thereby throw a wrench into the current recovery in the domestic economy. The United Automobile Workers may strike General Motors or Chrysler—its twin bargaining targets—when the present contract expires at midnight Monday.

Against this background, the Dow Jones industrial average edged upward by 1.08 to finish at 761.44. The indicator stayed ahead by about 9 points virtually all through the session. Its net loss for the week came to a shade more than 9 points.

Volume ran to 12.14 million shares, up slightly from yesterday's 11.9 million shares, the slowest day in more than a week.

Federal National Mortgage Association, the most heavily traded issue, closed out its second week on the Big Board with a flourish, rising 2 1/2 to a high of 54. The stock, popularly known as Fanny May, was one of 16 highs, compared with only two lows.

An issue that has captured the fancy of several market-letter writers on Wall Street, Fanny May continued to benefit from conjecture that the present 8 percent prime rate might be lowered by major banks after mid-September. Then corporations must borrow heavily to pay taxes.

The company holds mortgages, mainly in residential properties, that are insured or guaranteed by the federal government. A decline in interest rates would help Fanny May by improving the spread between its cost of money and the yield on its mortgage loan portfolio.

Ford Climbs  
Ford also posted a 1970 high as it rose 1 1/8 to 50 3/8. The nation's No. 2 automaker has been exempted from a strike by the UAW and the company's new mini-car—the Pinto—has just gone on sale.

General Motors added 1/4 to 72 1/8. Chrysler stood unchanged at 23 1/2.

In the glamour sector, Control Data climbed 2 5/8 to 43 and Walt Disney Productions gained 2 5/8 to 103 3/8. Aron Products rose 2 1/8 to 73 7/8. It added a point, while IBM and Burroughs moved higher by fractions.

Among the market's most spectacular performers in recent weeks, posted the biggest gain on the active list, up 2 7/8 to 60 7/8. Strength in the stock has stemmed from an oil discovery off the shores of Sumatra.

**Active Gainers**  
Zapata Norwest, up 2 3/4 to 24 1/4, also rose in active trading. Twelve of the 15 most active issues registered gains. Advances of a point or more appeared in Interstate Stores, I-T-E Imperial, Litton Industries, University Computing and J. Ray McDermott.

Among the trio of fractional losers was Occidental Petroleum, off 1/8 to 21 5/8.

International Paper, down 2 1/8 to 35 1/8, was a pronounced loser in the blue-chip group. The company—the world's largest paper-making enterprise—has disclosed a number of its mills were operating on a curtailed basis.

As with the Penn Central case, Lockheed requests for aid have run up against a Congress increasingly hostile to government involvement in what is interpreted as internal corporate problems.

The commercial banks, on the other hand, have been increasingly wary of committing funds to such corporate giants without firm indications that the government is behind them in the effort.

**Company Reports**

**Supermarkets General**

Second Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 185.8 153.0  
Profits (millions)... 1.78 1.49  
Per Share... 0.65 0.38  
First Half  
Revenue (millions)... 383.6 304.8  
Profits (millions)... 2.75 2.25  
Per Share... 0.70 0.57

When in Washington, D.C.  
"Our 24th Year"  
MEET ME AT  
BLAZING JOURNAL

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INVESTMENT VEHICLE WITH NEW CONCEPT

INGROW the new investment vehicle for investors seeking maximum security coupled with growth and income.

Two goals in one investment. On the one hand, INGROW distributes to its investors a yearly dividend of U.S. \$1.60 per share (8% of the initial offering price) not subordinate to the potential growth of its share value; income resulting from INGROW's earnings on investments in debt securities.

On the other hand, INGROW, through its professional and experienced investment consultants, aims at securing growth of the investor's initial investment. The assets of INGROW are presently not invested in the stock markets. Income and Growth respond to today's needs.

Since first of February, 1970, INGROW's Net Asset Value per share has steadily increased:

February 1..... U.S. \$20.89 July 1..... U.S. \$21.78  
March 1..... U.S. \$20.98 August 1..... U.S. \$21.95  
April 1..... U.S. \$21.10 Sept. 1..... U.S. \$22.07  
May 1..... U.S. \$21.34 Oct. 1..... U.S. \$22.13  
June 1..... U.S. \$21.68 Nov. 1..... U.S. \$22.15

This represents an increase of 10.75% in 7 months

TO: INGROW MANAGEMENT & FINANCE CORP., S.A.  
14, Rue de la Corvée, 1204 GENEVE.

Please send me information on INGROW

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
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City \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_ Tel. \_\_\_\_\_



— 1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$						— 1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$						— 1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$					
High, Low		Div. in \$		SP. 100s.		First, High Low Last, Chg		High, Low		Div. in \$		SP. 100s.		First, High Low Last, Chg			
77	19	100	100	100	100	100	100	77	19	100	100	100	100	100	100		

PROFIT

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CONTINENTAL INVESTORS FUND's aim is to provide its investors with a participation in property ownership with secure and steady growth of their money—Growth that will beat the effects of inflation and the rising cost of living with less risk than investment in equities—A prospect of capital appreciation which is not available with fixed interest schemes.

As a shareholder in this specialized Fund, you stand to benefit from increasing property values, land values and rental income thus protecting your investment against inflation.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THE STEADY APPRECIATION OF MONEY INDEPENDENT OF THE STOCK MARKET, SEND FOR FULL DETAILS.

First American Fund

We are the FIRST

Real Estate Fund to COMBINE

income producing property

with undeveloped land,

which we subdivide and sell

in smaller parcels for

GREATER PROFITS

for our investors!!

NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE  
SEPTEMBER 9, 1970 \$ 10.73

First American Investment and Management Company  
P.O. Box 118 A  
8034 Zurich, Switzerland  
Exclusive Distributor of First American Investment Fund

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

Brussels

Düsseldorf

Paris

London

AKZD...	51.18	Arbed...	4.90	AE...	187	APL...	345	Anglo-Am...	70.6
Alqumab...	23.5	Asi-Mines...	1.93	Ang-Thras...	79.30	B&W...	180	Barclays-Bank...	41.1
Amrobank...	31.40	C&G-Orges...	1.40	CE...	120	Commerzbank...	201.70	BechemGr...	42.1
ChemBank...	18.78	Electrolux...	3.66	CE...	120	ConEd...	160.50	Bowler...	42.2
P&K...	46.11	Lambert...	1.30	Commerzbank...	201.70	Demo...	155	Brian-T...	111.7
Reinhold...	20.46	McDermid...	3.46	ConEd...	160.50	Deutsche...	118.70	Brit-Davies...	91.14
H.V.A...	43.50	Peirce-Fen...	1.70	Demo...	155	Deutsche...	118.70	Brit-Pole...	69.3
Noland-Am...	161	SG-Sec...	12.06	Deutsche...	118.70	Deutsche...	118.70	Brit-Poly...	61.1
Loopmans...	10.1	Un-Min...	1.10	Deutsche...	118.70	Deutsche...	118.70	Brit-Poly...	61.1
L.D.S. Ltd...	51.1	Verwilt...	70	Deutsche...	118.70	Deutsche...	118.70	Brit-Poly...	61.1
L.P.I...	116.1			Deutsche...	118.70	Deutsche...	118.70	Brit-Poly...	61.1
Philips new...	63.08			Deutsche...	118.70	Deutsche...	118.70	Brit-Poly...	61.1
Philips old...	17.20			Deutsche...	118.70	Deutsche...	118.70	Brit-Poly...	61.1
Rohlf...	22.50			Deutsche...	118.70	Deutsche...	118.70	Brit-Poly...	61.1
Roelofs...	14.40			Deutsche...	118.70	Deutsche...	118.70	Brit-Poly...	61.1
Van der...	14.40			Deutsche...	118.70	Deutsche...	118.70	Brit-Poly...	61.1
Verwilt...	70			Deutsche...	118.70	Deutsche...	118.70	Brit-Poly...	61.1

Market Summary

Sept. 11, 1970

Most Actives—New York

Most Actives—European

FedMet Alg	344.00	51	+3 1/2
Natmet Alg	214.50	52	-1 1/2
Marinet Alg	155.00	53	+2 1/2
Occident Alg	173.00	54	-1 1/2
Compu Alg	117.00	55	+1 1/2
Int Alg	117.00	56	+1 1/2
Int Alg	117.00	57	+1 1/2
Int Alg	117.00	58	+1 1/2
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Int Alg	117.00	60	+1 1/2

(Continued on next page.)







## American Stock Exchange Trading

	1970	Stocks and Bonds	S&P
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[illegible]

## Toronto Stocks

High Low Last Change										High Low Last Change									
4998	Abilard	77 75 75 1/2								3626	Endako	14.00 13.75 13.75							
4999	Adair	75 75 75 1/2								3630	Granville	13.37 13.37 13.37							
2832	Albia GT	47 45 45 1/2								2218	High Bell	2.90 2.90 2.90	+						
300	Albina	19 18 18 1/2								173	Hollins	34.30 34.30 34.30	+						
2900	Albion	6 6 6 1/2								1400	Km Korea	1.81 1.80 1.81							
2900	Albion	6 6 6 1/2								21	Kory	11.52 10.90 11.52							
11299	Bell	40 39 39 1/2								115	Lamar	30.00 30.00 30.00	+						
115	BC Forest	25 24 24 1/2								1099	L. Duff	16.12 16.00 16.00							
4999	Bell	75 75 75 1/2								200	Edgar	9.30 9.30 9.30							
400	Bender	15 15 15 1/2								200	Edgar	9.30 9.30 9.30							
825	Burns	8 8 8 1/2								300	Macassa	1.30 1.25 1.25							
230	Can Mall	21 21 21 1/2								1165	Maiting	19.87 19.87 19.87	+						
400	Can Pack	20 20 20 1/2								324	Newcom	6.25 6.25 6.25	+						
400	Can Pack	20 20 20 1/2								100	Orchard	3.60 3.60 3.60	+						
1030	Can Hydr	15 15 15 1/2								2635	Orchard	12.25 12.00 12.25	+						
570	Can In Bk	25 25 25 1/2								300	Orchard	3.60 3.60 3.60	+						
400	Can Wshp	8 8 8 1/2								140	Pellone	33.00 33.00 33.00	+						
130	Chell	1.50 1.50 1.50 1/2								181	Pine Pt	33.00 33.00 33.00	+						
2830	Chell	1.50 1.50 1.50 1/2								300	Sullivan	2.40 2.40 2.40	+						
900	Colum Cal	5 5 5 1/2								1400	Ravrock	1.32 1.32 1.32	+						
900	Colum Cal	5 5 5 1/2								4384	Sherrill	16.12 16.00 16.12	+						
5503	Conoco Gas	17 16 16 1/2								300	Wintery	1.80 1.80 1.80	+						
1202	Crown Int	13 12 12 1/2								1000	Starrock	.90 .90 .90							
825	Cyprus Bk	5.25 5.25 5.25								2225	Sleeve R	2.90 2.85 2.90	+						
875	Cyprus Bk	5.25 5.25 5.25								300	Wintery	1.80 1.80 1.80	+						
1750	Dan Fdms	21 20 20 1/2								1108	Trick	4.20 4.15 4.20	+						
130	Dan Fdms	21 20 20 1/2								400	Trick	.90 .89 .90	+						
2532	Falcon	13 13 13 1/2								100	Trick	.90 .89 .90	+						
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**PEANUTS**

IF YOU REALLY LIKED ME, YOU'D SAY SOMETHING NICE TO ME...  
THAT IS, IF YOU REALLY LIKED ME...  
REALLY...  
IF!

**B. C.**

TWELVE DAYS, AND STILL NO SIGHT OF...  
..LAND!  
HEY, BO!... LONG TIME NO SEE!  
WRONG - LONG TIME ALL SEA.

**L. I. L. ABNER**

WHY YAWN, BROTHER?  
AH! I'LL SAVE YORE LI'L GRAN'SON!!  
??-HE COULDN'T OF SAID THAT!!  
IT'S NO BIG DEAL!  
NOR THAT!!-NOT TWO WAYS 'BOUT IT! GOTTA GIT MAH EARS BLOWED OUT!!

**SEATTLE BAILEY**

WHERE'S COOKIE TONIGHT?  
DIDN'T YOU HEAR? HE WAS INVITED TO GENERAL HALPTRACK'S FOR DINNER.  
OKAY... SERVE THE SHRIMP COCKTAILS

**MISS PEACH**

AND JUST HOW MUCH DID ANY FATHER HAVE TO SWEAR, YOU TO BRING HIM A SON LIKE ME?

**BUZZ SAWYER**

JUST WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN, CHIMP?  
I THOUGHT YOU DIDN'T WANT ME AROUND ANY MORE, GRAND-FATHER, SO I...  
MR. BLOCK, I THINK THIS TIME RECORDING WILL CLEAR UP SOMETHING THAT'S BEEN TROUBLING YOU.  
YOU'VE HEARD SOME ALLEGED RECORDINGS MADE BY WHIP CRAWLEY. WE, TOO, HAVE MADE SOME RECORDINGS. YOU'LL RECOGNIZE THIS AS CRAWLEY'S VOICE.  
WHAT? CRAWLEY FRAMED MY GRANDSON?  
I PUT OFF THAT GUY WHO TOOK YOUR JURY IN THE COURT ROOM. HE'S THE GUY WHO POINTED THE STOLEN WATCH ON HIM.

**WIZARD OF ID**

CHEER UP... THE NEW PENDULUM SHOULD ARRIVE TOMORROW.

**REN MORGAN M.D.**

I HAD A LONG TALK WITH DR. HASTINGS. I THINK YOU'LL START GETTING A LITTLE ATTENTION IN THIS HOSPITAL! ARE YOU ALL RIGHT?  
YES, STAGIE.  
DR. ADAM! WHERE ARE YOU GOING?  
I'M GOING BACK TO MY OFFICE TO SEE SOME PATIENTS. IN THE MEANTIME, YOU AND YOUR DAUGHTER HAVE A NICE, LONG VISIT - BECAUSE I WON'T BE BACK HERE UNTIL AFTER I FINISH MY OFFICE HOURS AND HAVE HAD A LEISURELY DINNER.

**POCO**

WELL, IT'S BEEN AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION WITH YOU TWO AND I THOUGHT I'D AGREE WITH YOU...  
AS MY PHYSICAL PRESENTS COOPERATE IN A GOOD MANNER - JUST AS YOU SHOULD GO OFF LEAVING THE DISHES...  
ANY THE BEDS NOT GO OFF LEAVING MY MIND A MESS - MY MIND'S MADE UP - I CAN LEAVE IT...  
MAKING YOU BOSS FOR STRANGERS AS GUY.  
NOT ONLY DIDN'T I GET A WHATEVER ABOUT...  
I ENJOYED THE WHATEVER ABOUT.

**RIP KIRBY**

RIP, ISN'T IT WEIRD TO FIND A JOSHUA JAMISON STILL HERE? SHALL WE TELL HIM WHY WE REALLY CAME?  
I THINK WE SHOULD, AFTER ALL, IF WE FIND ANYTHING, HALF OF IT WOULD BELONG TO HIS FAMILY.  
I GUESS IT WOULD BE THE HONEST THING TO DO. HE SEEMS FRIENDLY ENOUGH.  
MAYBE THEY KNOW SOMETHING I DON'T KNOW ABOUT WHERE THAT FORTUNE'S HIDDEN. I'LL THROW IN WITH THEM UNTIL I GET A CHANCE TO TAKE IT ALL!

**BLONDIE**

YOO-HOO, I'M HOME  
WHERE'S MAMA?  
SHE SAID SHE WAS GOING TO A WAREHOUSE SALE  
WHY WOULD SHE WANT TO BUY A WAREHOUSE?

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

"DON'T MOVE... YOU'LL STEP ON HIM!"

**JUMBLE** - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THICE  
RUUD  
EMBLUH  
STOMAL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: LOFTY USURY BECKON GOODY  
Answers: How he slept when he snored - "SOUNDLY"

**BOOKS**

**ROYAL FLASH**  
From the Flashman Papers 1842-43 and 1847-48  
Edited and arranged by George MacDonald Fraser, Knopf, 257 pp. \$5.95.  
Reviewed by Paul West

NOT long ago, George MacDonald Fraser conjured up one of the spiciest and most logical fictional pranks of the decade. Appropriating from Thomas Hughes' "Tom Brown's School Days" the bully and all-round heel called Flashman, he fitted him out with a post-career which Thomas Hughes would never have had the wit or the stomach to think of. After describing Flashman's expulsion from Rugby School in 1839, he parked him in the army, having him serve in England, then in India and Afghanistan. There, one said, romanticism. Thomas Hughes invented a juicier beast all right, but it took Fraser to squeeze him.

And now, culled from the fictitious Flashman Papers ("that great collection of manuscript discovered in a salesroom in Leicestershire in 1965"), comes a new installment, beginning in 1842, where "Flashman" left off, and covering two separate periods of several months in 1842-43 and 1847-48. "There is," Fraser notes, an intriguing four-year gap which the author seems to indicate he has covered elsewhere in his memoirs - soon, no doubt, to appear as installment number three ("Flash Harry," perhaps, and why not?). The festive trespass goes on: the loutish, megalomaniac, sub-blimp voice resumes; and once again, Flashman tweaks the taste of the sacred now called Empire.

This time round, our hero becomes involved with several persons of international renown, notably Bismarck the Iron Chancellor (before he's internationally infamous) and Lola Montez. The pretext for his romp is that matrix of diplomatic surds known as the Schleswig-Holstein Question, understood (we're told) by only three men, one of whom died, while the second forgot the answer and the third, a German professor, went mad thinking about it.

Flashman's assignment, once he's been exiled to Munich for a price, is to see that Schl.-Hol. doesn't get into the wrong hands - viz. Danish ones. Bismarck's stratagem is to have him impersonate the Danish prince Carl Gustaf (whom Flashman, closely resembles) and marry the Duchess Irma of Strakenz, a duchy adjoining Schl.-Hol., to appease its Danish population. "The German population," says the astute Bismarck, "will know how to wait, he will step back into position, a sadder and a worldlier man."

Clearly, though, Bismarck has more in mind than merely that.

Any resemblances between "Royal Flash" and Anthony Hope's "The Prisoner of Zenda," Fraser backhandedly tells us, are intended; the fact is, Flashman himself gave Hope the story, and he also knew Franz Liszt and Tom Brown and George MacDonald Fraser, who, in turn, dedicates this arrangement and editing of the Flashman papers to "Donald Colman, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone, Louis Hayward, Tyrone Power, and all the rest of them." Surely, before not too long, Robin Hood will garb the Horatio Nelson for interfering with Little Nell at a party given by Benjamin Disraeli for the secret children of Florence Nightingale. A blue and humorous vein is wide open; let it pour, Fraser, till the heart's content.

Author of "Words for a Deaf Daughter," published last month, Paul West wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

**CROSSWORD PUZZLE**  
WILL WENG

WORDS ON GRADE - By Ross L. Jamison Jr.

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## To Meet Miss Casals

## Mrs. Court 1 Away From Grand Slam

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP)—Defending champion Margaret Court of Australia mowed down Nancy Richey of the United States in 27 minutes today, 6-1, 6-0, in a women's semi-final match of the U.S. Open tennis championship.

On Sunday, Mrs. Court will meet Rosemary Casals of the United States, who eliminated Britain's Virginia Wade, 6-2, 6-7, 6-2.

Mrs. Court only needs the U.S. Open to complete a grand slam of the Australian, French, Wimbledon and American titles, a feat which has been accomplished by only one other woman, the late Maureen "Little Mo" Connolly in 1963.

The tall, powerful Mrs. Court completely demolished Miss Richey, America's No. 1 ranked player.

Miss Richey was helpless under the constant pressure of the big Australian girl, who served and volleyed to perfection.

For Miss Casals, 21, it was the first time she has ever gained the final berth. She bowed in the semi-final last year to Miss Billy.

The final set was a romp for Rosemary, who went to a 4-0 lead.

When Virginia lost the second game and some of her composure, leading 30-0, the English girl, who won here in 1968, double-faulted and then suffered an extremely close line call against her.

A protest to the line judge was unavailing and Miss Wade, visibly shaken, saw Miss Casals take the game. Virginia again failed to hold her service, gaining only one point in the fourth game.

Miss Wade steadied then and broke Miss Casals in the fifth game, but it was too late and Rosemary wrapped it up by breaking Miss Wade in the eighth game.

In the tiebreaker second set, Miss Casals, leading 5-4, then dropped serve and the set went to 8-6 all for sudden death. The girls went the full nine points with Miss Wade taking the last point on a fine passing forehand.

In the final of the men's doubles, Nicki Pilić of Yugoslavia and Pierre Barthes of France won the title by upsetting Australians Roy Emerson and Rod Laver, 6-3, 7-6, 4-6 and 7-6.

In a women's semi-final doubles match, Miss Casals and Miss Wade teamed to defeat Carol Gracner of the United States and Kerry Melville of Australia, 6-2, 6-2.

In the other women's semi-final, Mrs. Court and compatriot Judy Dalton beat the French duo of Gail Chaffron and Françoise Durr, 7-6, 6-7, 7-6.

The men's semi-finals will be played tomorrow. Second-seeded John Newcombe meets third-seeded fellow Australian Ken Rosewall in a rematch of the Wimbledon final won by Newcombe. Fourth-seeded Tony Roche of Australia plays tenth-seeded Cliff Richey of the United States.

The winners will meet in the final Sunday for the \$20,000 first prize.

The women's champion will receive \$7,500.

**Matthes Breaks Backstroke Mark**

BARCELONA, Sept. 11 (AP)—East German swimmer smashed two more world records in the European championships today.

Roland Matthes set a new mark of 2:06.3 for the men's 200-meter backstroke—his second world record of the championships—in a qualifying heat.

Four East German girls, led by Gabriele Wetzel, won the 400-meter freestyle relay gold medal in a world record of 4:00.8.

Miss Wetzel swam the first leg in 56.3 to set a European 100-meter record.

**LA CALAVADOS**  
JOE TURNER — LOS LATINOS  
DANCE HALL  
"DINNER BY CANDLELIGHT"  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT  
(Air-Cond.) 48 Ave. Placeres de la Soledad  
(Carm. St. George-Ty.) 27-28, RAL. 95-32

**LE RELAIS DAUPHINE**  
Specialties: sole gras and typical regional French cooking  
RESTAURANT — BAR — BOULANGERIE — CATERING  
35 Rue Dauphine — 222-55-40

**PARIS AMUSEMENTS**  
AL OLYMPIA  
don't miss to attend the triumphal performance of the  
**GRAND MUSIC HALL**  
**D'ISRAEL V.I.P.**  
OF JONATHAN KARMON  
the most fantastic ensemble that will ever be presented  
Tonight 8.45 p.m.

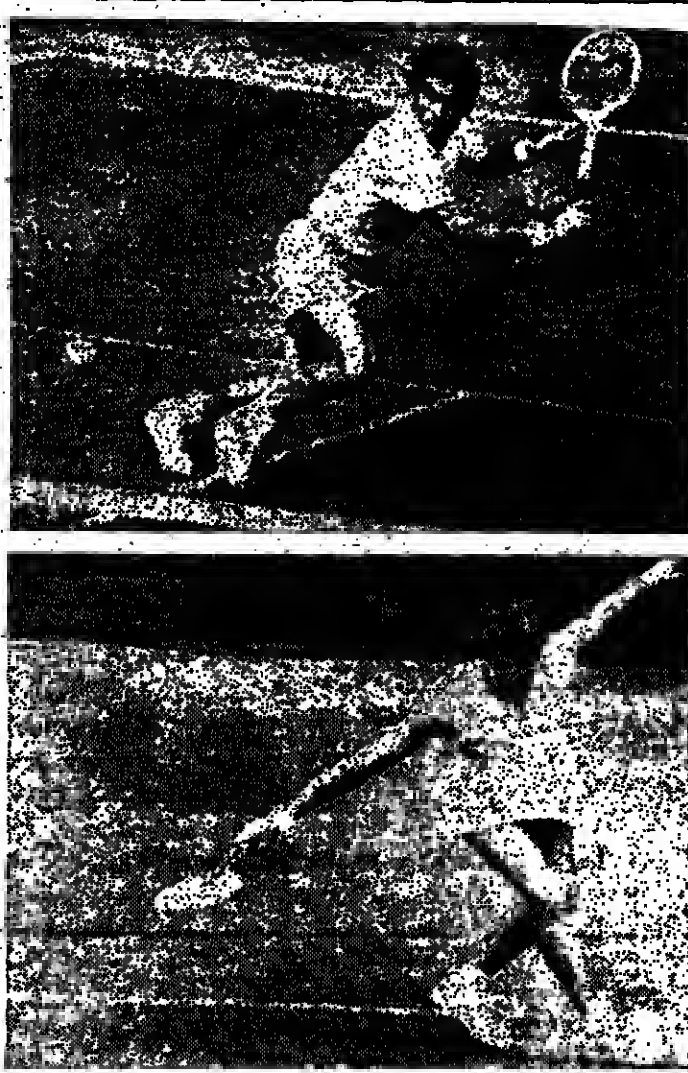
**ASCOT BAR**  
ERIC CHANNING  
JOHN MELLOW  
MAURICE BEZOUAT  
at the piano  
55 Rue Pierre-Charron

**LA PAGODE** 591.12.15  
GAY DIVORCEE  
L'entrepreneur  
M. Petrov  
Studio MARIGNY 34.34

**THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES**  
**PussyCat**  
The most exciting Parisian Girls  
Floor show — Dance  
Every night from 10 p.m. till dawn  
25 St. Germain-l'aux-Bois  
RECOMMENDED BY  
Frank ROBERTS & Duke ELLINGTON

**PARIS English version**  
Tony Charles Michele  
Curtis Bronson Mercier

**You Can't Win 'em All**  
A GENE CORMAN PRODUCTION — PANAVISION — COLOR



WINNING FORM—Ken Rosewall and Mrs. Margaret Court return shots en route to easy quarter-final round victories.

## Missouri, Baylor Initiate College Football Season

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Bears of Baylor and the Missouri Tigers kicked off the 1970 college football season tonight.

Stanford plays Arkansas in Little Rock, Ark. The Indians, ranked tenth, are led by quarterback Jim Plunkett. Bill Montgomery guides Arkansas, ranked No. 4.

Two other members of the top ten will be in action tomorrow. No. 9 Nebraska and third-ranked Southern California.

Wake Forest will play at Nebraska in the afternoon, while Jimmy Jones will lead Southern Cal into Bear Bryant's country for a battle with 16th-ranked Alabama at night.

Other openers include Utah State at 14th-ranked Kansas State, Duke at No. 14 Florida, 17th-ranked South Carolina at Georgia Tech, 18th-ranked UCLA at Oregon State and William & Mary at No. 20 West Virginia.

**Duke, LSU Back, Dies of Brain Injury**  
RATON BOUGE, Sept. 11 (UPI)—Herman J. Dutch, Duke, the second-string quarterback for Louisiana State University, has died of an apparent brain hemorrhage.

Dutch, who had complained for months of headaches, was rushed to the LSU health clinic after he complained of another severe headache. He died in the clinic.

**Michaelis, Blanda Booted Off NFL Rosters**

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Any team in the National Football League needing a place kicker has quite a choice.

On the market are George Michaelis, pro football's all-time leading point-maker, most of them with his foot, and Lou Michaelis, who can kick.

Both have been given the boot by the Oakland Raiders and Baltimore Colts, respectively, although the kick Michaelis got made a bigger impact.

Blanda, who will be 43 years old next week with 20 years in pro football—another record—was placed on waivers by the Raiders, but this far has gone unclaimed.

That meant Blanda still was some chance that he could be reinstated for the start of the season Sept. 20.

Blanda, who still can fill in at quarterback, was no tottering old man last season, kicking for 106 points. He hit 30 of 37 field-goal attempts and all 45 extra points.

That gave him a career total of 1,477 points.

Michaelis, on the other hand, has no chance of returning to the Colts, who he helped to the NFL title in 1968. Rookie Jim O'Brien, a No. 3 draft choice from the University of Cincinnati, has been

given the job, and also, shows promise as a wide receiver.

Michaelis, who ranks behind only Blanda, Lou Groza, Otto Cappelletti and Sam Baker in the point department, still hopes to hook on with another team. At 34, with 12 years in the NFL behind him, he has kicked for 912 points in his career.

Several once highly-touted young quarterbacks also were given the leave-by-James Earl Ray of Chicago. Jim Ward of the Colts, Bill Cappelletti of Minnesota, and former Melman Trophy winner, Gary Behan of Washington.

Barris, who had started all of Buffalo's five pre-season games, was thought ready to be the first Negro regular quarterback when he was suddenly and surprisingly waived by the Bills Tuesday.

The Bills have veteran Dan Darragh and rookie Dennis Shaw, and coach John Rauch, when he cut Harris, said he would decide next week if he would carry three quarterbacks. Then, yesterday, he claimed Ward from Baltimore.

Cappelletti, another rookie, was praised earlier in the exhibition season by the Vikings, who still are missing starting veteran Joe Kapp. Washington gave up its No. 1

## Walker Helps Reputation of Buc Staff

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT)—The Pittsburgh pitching staff is a much maligned group of players, but it is not.

The Pirates' season has said, could win the pennant with nine ten-game winners. The Pirates, someone else had said, would start the World Series with a pitcher whose record is under 500.

But when Luke Walker about 20, on two hits last night, it helped point out an interesting fact. The Pirates staff, the records show, has posted 12 shutouts this season, which is the third highest total in the National League.

Los Angeles pitchers have 16 shutouts and the Cincinnati staff has 14. The Mets, on the other hand, have recorded only nine shutouts.

The Pirates' latest shutout kept them in a tie for first place with the Mets and one game ahead of the Chicago Cubs, who whipped Montreal behind the slugging of Ernie Banks.

In gaining his second shutout, Walker permitted only one Cardinal to reach third, and the only hits off him were singles by Del Marvill in the third inning and Jim Beauchamp in the fifth.

The 27-year-old left-hander also walked only one and struck out nine in raising his record to 12-6. His biggest problem came in the seventh when the Cardinals put two men on, but Walker got Richie Allen to pop for the third out.

**Major League Standings**

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Baltimore 92 51 443

New York 81 62 546 1/2

Boston 79 66 524 17/2

Detroit 75 69 521 17 1/2

Cleveland 68 72 472 24 1/2

Washington 65 75 465 28 1/2

Western Division

Minnesota 85 56 505

Oakland 78 65 548 1/2

California 75 68 524 1/2

Chicago 73 69 521 17 1/2

Milwaukee 68 72 472 24 1/2

Chicago 65 75 465 28 1/2

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Kansas City 10, Milwaukee 8, 2

Cleveland 12, Washington 4

Baltimore 9, New York 1, 2

Minnesota 8, Oakland 1, 2

Friday's Games

(Not Included in Standings)

Milwaukee at California, night

San Francisco at New York, night

Chicago at Minnesota, night

New York at Cleveland, night

Washington at Detroit, night

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San Diego 73 69 521 17 1/2

Houston 68 72 472 24 1/2

San Diego 65 75 465 28 1/2

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

New York 2, Philadelphia 1

Chicago 2, Montreal 1

San Francisco 1, Houston 0

Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 1

San Diego 2, Atlanta 1

Cincinnati 1, Los Angeles 0

Friday's Games

(Not Included in Standings)

Philadelphia at Montreal, night

St. Louis at New York, night

Atlanta at Houston, night

San Francisco at San Diego, night

Los Angeles at San Francisco, night

(Only games scheduled.)

Experience Counts

YONKERS, N.Y., Sept. 11 (NYT)

**Thursdays Line Scores**

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati 100 100 100 100 100

Los Angeles 100 100 100 100 100

San Francisco 100 100 100 100 100

San Diego 100 100 100 100 100

Houston 100 100 100 100 100

San Diego 100 100 100 100 100

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

New York 2, Philadelphia 1

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## Shuts Out St. Louis, 2-0; Cubs Win

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YONKERS, N.Y., Sept. 11 (NYT)

**Thursdays Line Scores**

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THURSDAY'S RESULTS

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